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History's Big Year in Review

The Nation, Out of Breath With Events of 1933, Prepares for Quieter If Less Momentous, Times in 1934

By Stanley High

NINETEEN THIRTY-THREE was ushered in on the arm of Prof. Howard Scott and the Technocrats. Since then other professors, whole shoals of them, have come forward to do the honors and lead the dance. Technocracy has passed to its last long rest. The debtor nations, whose defaults made the front pages twelve months ago, are no longer head-lined. The Hunger Army which marched against Washington at the end of 1932 has probably ceased to be hungry and its marching, if any, is now done in the ranks of the CCC. Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, who was Germany's man-on-horseback when 1933 came in, has been lost, with his mount, in outer darkness. In the first week of the new year some five hundred political rubber-stamp members of the Electoral College met in the capitals of their respective States and cast the ballots which made Franklin D. Roosevelt the thirty-second President of the United States. Franklin D. Roosevelt is still news.

But in those early days of 1933 there was little inkling of the kind of news he would be. The New Deal was still no more than a verbal reality. Early in January, the Democrats sent up a trial balloon—in the nature of a new tax program—which was promptly repudiated by Congress. If this is an indication of what March 4 will bring, said the legislators, then we are in for ominous times.

But that proposal was made in January. The country was still living in the belief that the new year would bring a turn in the tide of its depression fortunes. Forecasters had solemnly trotted out their figures and used them to prove that recovery was in the making.

And Japan, for a few weeks, gave the nation something beside itself to think about by marching out of Manchuria and into Jehol where, with the thermometer 40 degrees below zero, the fur-clad troops of the Mikado extended their conquests on the Asiatic mainland down to the Great Wall of China. In this crisis Mr. Roosevelt began his long-since-established policy of upsetting precedents. He consulted with Secretary of State Stimson, and, subsequently, let it be known that the incoming Administration would stand with the outgoing Administration in its refusal to recognize territorial changes brought about in violation of the Kellogg pact to outlaw war.

By February, however, American interests reverted once more to the pressing problems of its own farms and firesides. Proponents of inflation, determined to wipe out the excessive indebtedness of Middle-Western agriculture, raised their voices in the halls of Congress. A movement was begun to prevent foreclosures on farms, a movement having as its objective the saving of $1,700,000,000 to land-owning farmers. Mr. Roosevelt, fitting himself for the White House at Warm Springs, Georgia, announced plans for the building of a modern, industrialized Utopia in the Tennessee Valley. Congress, sensing a crisis and eager to do something but uncertain what to do, passed a measure giving the new President unprecedented powers to effect economy in the national Government.

They Happened in 1933

March 4, Franklin D. Roosevelt inaugurated

March 5, President issued proclamation declaring bank moratorium

March 5, Hitler overthrew German Republic at the polls

March 27, Japan withdrew from the League of Nations

April 19, United States went off the gold standard

June 16, President signed National Industrial Recovery Act

July 27, London Economic Conference adjourned in failure

October 14, Germany withdrew from the League of Nations

November 7, LaGuardia ousted Tammany Hall

December 3, Pan-American Conference met at Montevideo

Thus March 4 approached. The day, when it came, was as unpropitious as the events that had immediately preceded it. The bank holiday, begun in Michigan a fortnight before, had become epidemic. The country was in a fever of economic uncertainty. And the new President, when he mounted the wooden platform under the leaden skies of the capital, left no one in doubt of his intention to resort to heroic measures in a situation which had got beyond the bounds of ordinary treatment.

Among other things, he laid down the general specifications for the New Deal.

"Our distress," he declared, "comes from no failure of substance. . . . Plenty is at our door-step, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply. Primarily this is because the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their own failure and abdicated. Practises of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men. . . . Stripped of the lure of profit by which to induce our people to follow their false leadership, they have resorted to exhortations, pleading tearfully for restored confidence. They know only the rules of a generation of self-seekers. They have no vision and where there is no vision the people perish. . . .

"We are, I know, ready and willing to submit our lives and property to such discipline because it makes possible a leadership which aims at a larger good."

Those were brave words. Before nightfall of that eventful day they had led to action. Resorting to a law enacted in wartime and never repealed, the President closed the banks of the entire nation. With its supply of cash cut off, the country settled down to its inconveniences in good-humor. Almost overnight it rallied back of the new Chief Executive. And this outpouring of popular approval for such positive leadership made it inevitable that whatever Mr. Roosevelt asked for from Congress he was almost certain to get.

In the end he asked for a good deal. He asked for the creation of a Civilian Conservation Corps—and Congress granted it.

He asked approval for a new farm bill —and got it. He asked for the legalizing of beer—"Beer by Easter"—and beer, forthwith, was legalized. He asked for dictatorial powers over the nation's banking system. The powers were granted. He sent to the capitol a bill cutting $500,000,000 from Federal expenditures. It passed the House in one day and three days later passed the Senate.

Washington was staggering.

But the end was not yet. The New Deal was expansive. Six weeks after inauguration, the world had become its parish. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, was at the White House. Edouard Herriot, former Premier of France, was en route to the same destination. Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador, and Viscount Ishii, formerly Japanese Foreign Minister,

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Premier Bennett of Canada and a whole succession of lesser statesmen from lesser lands, had White House engagements on their schedules. The Roosevelt treatment, apparently, was going international. The London Economic Conference was in the making.

Then—in early April—the President, in a friendly radio talk with the nation's citizens, announced that, henceforth, he would not continue to support the dollar in the exchange markets of the world. That, being interpreted, meant the abandonment of the gold standard. Forthwith, Wall Street's prices soared, commodity prices rose, and within a week the value of the dollar fell 13 per cent. in terms of Europe's gold currencies. Thus began the policy of "controlled inflation" aimed, primarily, to raise commodity prices in the United States. On the heels of the abandonment of gold, Congress passed another Roosevelt bill making the President dictator over the monetary policies of the nation.

A month later and the country was beginning to see, for the first time, that what was under way in Washington was not merely a war against the depression but a non-violent revolution for the remaking of our economic order. "Planned Economy" was the slogan of the moment and, increasingly, the voices of the professors were heard in the land. The President, while out, first of all, to defeat the depression was bent, also, upon ushering the country into a period where—with a partnership between the Government and business—future depressions might be prevented. And big business—in the mild days of late May—accepted the President's program with overwhelming enthusiasm.

For big business, at about that time, was ready to accept almost anything that offered it a chance to keep its economic skin intact. A Senate investigating committee, with the help of Ferdinand Pecora, its counsel, was uncovering a vast amount of evidence on the workings of high finance—evidence which, to lay nostrils, had a decidedly unsavory odor.

Congress adjourned in the early morning hours of June 16. The country accepted its adjournment as the most welcome relief measure of the session. But the eve of adjournment saw the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act and a nation which, before, had known little of government by initials, began to talk about the NIRA. The NIRA, in brief, was an effort to give legal status to the New Deal's proposed partnership between the Government and business. Planned economy, in other words, had received the blessing of the national legislature. Within twelve hours the President had signed the measure and, almost overnight, the codification of American industry got under way.

The Administration, and its increasingly hard-pressed brain trust, turned immediately from the business of cajoling Congress to that of preparing for the London Economic Conference. Secretary of State Cordell Hull was appointed to head the American delegation, but behind the secretarial scenes the opinion was wide-spread that it would be Raymond Moley, chief of the brain-trusters, who would pull the strings. The conference convened at the end of June, with the representatives of sixty-six nations on hand with tall hats, cutaways and well-stuffed brief cases. By the end of July this concentrated statesmanship had had its dismal day; its words of wisdom had achieved nothing that was particularly wise. It adjourned, and the dream of international economic cooperation ended in disaster. The representatives of the respective nations went home and the world, with their going, turned openly nationalistic.

Government Recovery Agencies of 1933

AAA—Agricultural Adjustment Administration
CCC—Civilian Conservation Corps
CCC—Commodity Credits Corporation
CSB—Central Statistical Bureau
CWA—Civil Works Administration
ECNR—Executive Council for National Recovery
ECPC—Executive Commercial Policy Committee
FACA—Federal Alcohol Control Administration
FCA—Farm Credit Administration
FCT—Federal Coordinator of Transportation
FDIC—Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FESB—Federal Employment Stabilization Board
FERA—Federal Emergency Relief Administration
FHC—Federal Housing Corporation
FHOLC—Federal Home Owners' Loan Corporation
FSHC—Federal Subsistance Homestead Corporation
FSRC—Federal Surplus Relief Corporation
NEC—National Emergency Council
NIRA—National Industrial Recovery Act
NLB—National Labor Board
NRA—National Recovery Administration
PAB—Petroleum Administrative Board
PRA—Presidential Reemployment Agreements
PWA—Public Works Administration
SAB—Science Advisory Board
TVA—Tennessee Valley Authority

But if the London Conference was not an unqualified success, international relations nearer home were to indicate encouraging trends. The collapse of Machado's régime in Cuba and the quick succession of Cespedes and Grau San Martin, faced the United States with a situation such as in the past had sometimes been solved by the landing of armed forces. What appeared to be a new policy in our Latin-American relations was established when our marines remained aboard ship.

The United States, for its part, had enough to do to keep pace with domestic developments. Congress, in the early spring, had submitted to the States a Constitutional Amendment repealing the Eighteenth Amendment. That Amendment was making headway. Prophets of repeal were already forecasting that prohibition would be dead by Christmas. The drys were selecting a handful of States in which to make a "last-ditch fight" and finding it difficult to find them.

More immediately important, the country was enjoying a mid-summer prosperity. Business activity, during early July, increased more than twice as fast as at any time during the depression. The general business index gained 56 per cent.; wholesale commodity prices rose 62 per cent.; railroad carloadings were up 38 per cent.; electric power output increased 14 per cent. All in all, the clouds appeared to carry their first substantial silver linings. September, however, brought a reversal of this trend.

But it brought no slackening of the drive of the Administration. The blanket codes which were temporarily instituted were gradually supplanted by other codes worked out to meet the particular problems of each industry. The Civil Works Administration got under way with a plan for employing 4,000,000 men on public works projects approved by cities and States. The gold-buying policy of the Government was launched. Conservative newspapers hit upon this as an opening through which to launch a concerted attack against the entire Roosevelt program. The attack raged bitterly for a few weeks and then, by mid-December began to subside.

Meanwhile, the Century of Progress Exposition had had a successful five-and-half-months' run, contrary to the expectations of some gloomy prophets; recognition had been extended to Soviet Russia, and the country's institutions had survived the shock; prohibition had been repealed, and the nation, at the end of the first month was not debauched; the Pan-American Conference had met at Montevideo in what was probably the most amicable spirit yet evidenced, and received, among other things, news of the truce between Bolivia and Paraguay. But on the other side of the ledger might be entered the growing inclination of Japan to demand naval parity and the possibly significant fact that there was no Nobel Peace Award for the year.

The members of Congress, throughout December, began to assemble in Washington from the ends of the country for the new session. Their baggage, it was surmised, contained fireworks of all sorts. But even the Republicans meeting in formal caucuses, conceded that the Roosevelt policies of the last six months had not dissipated his hold upon a majority of the members of Congress in both the Senate and the House.

And the country, a bit out of breath from the speed with which it had been hustled through 1933, prepared to welcome 1934 as the harbinger of quieter, if less momentous, times.

In the long and not-very-cheerful list of 1933's front-page events, there are three which, internationally, outrank all others. They are:

The rise to power of Adolf Hitler;

The decline in power of the League of Nations;

The establishment of Russia's new international status.

These, of course, are not unrelated developments. They are all, in a sense, a part

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THE MEN OF THE YEAR MAKING THE HISTORY OF THE YEAR

1—March 4: President Hoover and President-elect Roosevelt en route to the inaugural ceremonies. *Acme.* 2—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and NRA General Staff. *Acme.* 3—Doors closed; the national bank holiday. © *International.* 4—Dr. Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, accompanied by body-guards takes Germany out of the Disarmament Conference. *Acme.* 5—Adolf Hitler inaugurating his dictatorship. © *Wide World.* 6—Milo Reno, President of the National Farmers' Holiday Association, addressing a mass-meeting in preparation for the "Farmers' Strike." *Wide World.* 7—Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, leaving the White House after the resumption of diplomatic relations with the United States. © *International*

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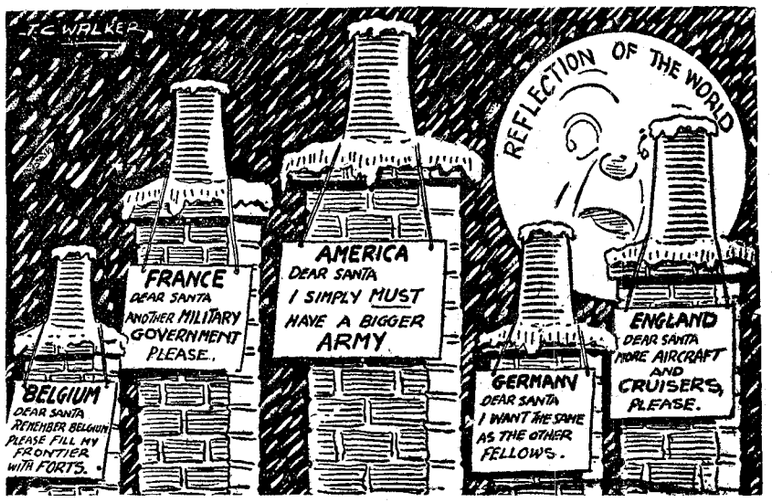
The Year's Record in the Churches

Tho Attendance Is Increasing the Economic Problems Are Difficult; Reaction From "Liberalism" and Divided Attitude Toward War Among Developments of 1933

By Paul Hutchinson

IT is impossible to give more than an impressionistic sketch of American church life as it has developed during the past year. And the character of the impression will depend largely on the vantage-point from which it comes. One whose experience is derived, largely, from the churches of the deep South will write in different terms from one who knows churches as they are in Northern manufacturing cities. One who lives inside the Roman Catholic communion will see the national religious picture in proportions that will appear altogether distorted to a member of the Southern Baptist denomination. Let me make it clear at the outset, therefore, that I write from an outlook in the Middle West, and that my contacts are largely—altho by no means exclusively—with what might be called the liberal Protestant churches north of the Mason and Dixon line. How has the history of American religion during 1933 appeared to a person with this sort of outlook?



AS THEY SAW "SEASON OF 'PEACE AND GOOD-WILL'"

—Walker in the South Wales *Echo* (Cardiff)

It must be said, first of all, that statistics mean nothing when it comes to evaluating the condition of American church life. Father J. Eliot Ross had an article in *The Christian Century* in which he tried to outline a method for gathering Federal church statistics that would have some value. But no such method is as yet in operation, and even if it were, its results would prove little. Such statistics as are now published show most of the churches increasing their membership. A good many claim increases at a rate faster than that of the population. But it does not take long inquiry among the clergy to uncover wide-spread and growing disquiet at the apparently restricted influence which the churches are exerting in many places, particularly in industrial centers. It is altogether too true, as the studies of the Hoover commissioners in "Recent Social Trends" (McGraw-Hill) pointed out at the beginning of the year, that the churches seemed to be holding their own as arbiters of social ethics only in those Southern States in which the figures for illiteracy run highest.

Congregations Larger

This must not be taken as an indication that the churches are losing their congregations. On the contrary, the general impression is that congregations are appreciably larger now than they were a few years ago. Most observers chalk this up as another effect of the depression. Even Mr. Lippmann's "acids of modernity" have not bitten deeply enough to kill the impulse toward the consolations of religion in a time of trouble. It is more than a coincidence that, as the year ends, the religious book that seems certain to have by far the largest sale is a study of "Christ and Human Suffering" (The Abingdon Press) by the missionary-mystic, Dr. E. Stanley Jones of India.

But the fact that people are going to church in increasing numbers does not seem to have made the church's economic problems any easier. I do not know of a conspicuous denomination that is not wrestling with the problem of falling receipts for its missionary and philanthropic enterprises. A recent magazine article claims that there are more than twenty thousand ministers out of jobs, and while it must be remembered that the bulk of this figure is made up of men with so little training that they ought never to have been allowed in the ministry in the first place, it is true that the ranks of the unemployed clergy have swelled to a new high. Nor will the success of the national-recovery program greatly aid this state of affairs, since this throwing of ministers out of jobs is, in large measure, a result of the growing tendency to merge churches. In both city and country, the feeling is growing that the dogmatic differences which once divided congregations have lost most of their importance, that the charge upon the community for maintaining so many separate religious establishments thus becomes an unfair tax, and that consolidations will make possible a higher standard of ministerial service and a more robust congregational life at a saving in cost. The trend has been so strongly developed that I believe it will continue even after the economic pressure of these depression days has lightened.

Hundreds of church executives, if they were to give their honest impression of the past year, would admit that it has been, for them, principally twelve months of effort to escape from a nightmare of debt. Religious institutions overexpanded during the boom era just like all others. The result is that the country is dotted now with cathedral-like churches almost suffocated under a blanket of debt, with scores of small denominational colleges that are on their financial last legs, with hospitals and asylums that stand in imminent danger of closing. Yet, as might be expected, the churches probably feel their charitable responsibilities more deeply now than for years past, and it is interesting to note that as the year closes the proposal is being widely made that administration of public-relief funds—now in such danger of becoming political spoils—shall be handed over to church organizations.

In the long run, however, it is likely that changes in thinking which have clearly appeared during the past year will prove more important to American church life than any of these readjustments in method which have been forced by the economic situation. Adequate discussion of these changes would require an article by itself, or several articles. Here I can only say that, for large numbers of the younger and more thoughtful Protestant clergy, the so-called liberalism of the first quarter of the present century, based on the idea of inevitable evolutionary progress under the impetus of education, has become unconvincing. It is felt that religion can be intellectually respectable and, at the same time, ethically ineffectual. Consequently, there is to be seen among these younger ministers an increasing readiness to swing back toward older theological ideas (the dualism between

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Knights of LaGuardia's Round Table

The Entire Nation Watches New York's Mayor Picking a "Cabinet" to Aid Him in His Tremendous Task of Municipal Retrenchment and Reform

"DIDN'T I say I'd appoint men competent for the job?" retorted Major Fiorello H. LaGuardia to a "prominent politician" who had criticized some of his appointments of department commissioners.

"Yes," grumbled the politician. "but that was during the campaign."

"Ah, but I wasn't fooling," rapped out the Major, who is as quick on the trigger as James J. Walker, but without frivolity.

And so the victor over Tammany Hall has set out to prove by his actions, even before his inauguration, that in making all his golden campaign promises he "wasn't fooling."

Speaking of his inauguration, the Major has put his foot down on the customary flowers, speeches and "Hail to the Chief." His explanation involves a blunt allusion to the city's financial extremity.

"I never heard of a receiver taking possession of a business with a brass band," he said. And again: "Ordinarily one looks forward to inauguration day, but in this case there seems to be little left to enjoy, and what little is left is rapidly being taken away."

It was a fighting speech that he made at a dinner given by the Citizens' Budget Commission.

He announced, according to the New York *Times*, "that his immediate program includes asking the Legislature for legislation to help New York City balance its budget, reestablish its credit, revise the city charter, and reform the magistrates' courts to drive out gangsters and racketeers." He also asserted, adds *The Times* report, "that he and the Mayors of other cities with whom he conferred in Washington recently intended to ask Congress to authorize the RFC to make loans to cities against tax delinquencies."

Regarding the legislation he desires from Albany for the city's rehabilitation, the dynamic little Mayor-elect "shouted that he did not intend to trade anything —patronage or anything else—to get what he wanted. If the up-State legislators would not help, he pointed out, they could have the pleasure of levying taxes which would fall upon their own constituents, to enable New York City to pay her way out of her trouble."

Country-wide public interest in Major LaGuardia, his program and his Cabinet selections is shown by editorials, cartoons, and lengthy news dispatches from New York. In many forms recurs the thought thus expressed by the Syracuse *Post-Standard:*

"Major LaGuardia as Mayor of New York City will occupy a public office second only in importance in history to that of President.

"The city, in this little understood urban civilization of ours, is most vital," adds *The Post-Standard.* "Its government has a most intimate influence upon our livelihood and the country's prosperity.

"Major LaGuardia indicates, by Cabinet appointments, that he is not going to stick to tradition, but will seek remedies for bad conditions without regard for precedent or custom."

Of all the LaGuardia appointments, that of Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan to the Police Commissionership has struck the most picturesque note. It is not forgotten that the gallant commander of the 27th Division—lawyer and national guardsman—was the youngest divisional commander in the A.E.F., and that he was the Fusion selection for Mayor until Samuel Seabury intervened with his irresistible insistence on LaGuardia.

Acme Wide World

CHOSEN FOR THE LaGUARDIA CABINET

Langdon W. Post (left), Tenement House Commissioner; Robert Moses (Center), Park Commissioner, and A. A. Berle, Jr., City Chamberlain

After supporting his rival throughout the campaign, with soldierly loyalty and friendly enthusiasm, the General confessed himself delighted at the prospect of commanding 19,000 stalwart policemen.

"Anybody who knows men can't contemplate this job without a thrill," he said. "They're a fine bunch, and I've always thought so."

The carrying out of LaGuardia's sweeping program for ridding New York of its worst slums will fall to Langdon W. Post, whose appointment as Tenement House Commissioner has excited general interest. While *The Herald Tribune* sounds a friendly note of warning against radical experiments in wholesale housing reform, *The World-Telegram* finds every cause for satisfaction in the outlook.

One of the paradoxes of the LaGuardia Cabinet is the fact that Prof. A. A. Berle, Jr., City Chamberlain, wants to abolish the office of City Chamberlain. Professor Berle is described as a member of President Roosevelt's brain trust, and as an eminent economist. As he proposes to continue his work at Columbia University while acting as a financial adviser to the Mayor, he has earnestly proposed to the Mayor that the City Chamberlain's salary of $15,000 a year be substantially reduced. This novel proposal has produced strong shudders from veteran Tammany office-holders.

Much interest was aroused by the appointment of Robert Moses as Park Commissioner, with a unified park system under his administration. Mr. Moses is an enthusiast in public betterment work and an authority on parks.

Paul Blanshard, Commissioner of Accounts, is a Socialist who once collaborated with Norman Thomas in writing a book about the misgovernment of New York.

Acme

THE MAYOR-ELECT AND SIX OF HIS CABINET MEMBERS

Left to right, standing: William Hodson, Commissioner of Welfare; Paul Windels, Corporation Counsel; Paul Blanshard, Commissioner of Accounts; Irving Ben Cooper, Counsel to the Commissioner of Accounts. Seated, left to right: Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Police Commissioner; Mayor-Elect LaGuardia, and John J. McElligott, Fire Commissioner

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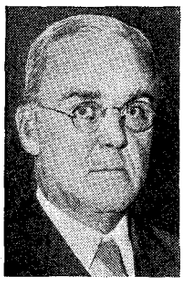
Challenging the Power of the NRA

Controversy Between Weirton Steel Company and National Labor Board Is Headed Toward the Courts for Settlement

"A test of the NRA and of the Industrial Recovery Act running much more deeply into fundamentals than was the challenge of Henry Ford."

Thus the Milwaukee *Journal* referred to the controversy between the Weirton Steel Company of Pittsburgh and the National Labor Board as the case headed toward the courts backed by the full power of the Administration.



Acme

E. T. Weir

"It involves basic issues dealing with the individual sovereignty of organized business in its relation with employees," said the Charlotte *Observer*. "The whole trouble in this case had its origin in the company's resistance to the Labor Board's ruling that elections among the company's employees should be conducted under the board's supervision instead of under the company itself.

"The Weirton Steel Company has not denied the right of its employees to select representatives to deal with company officials. It does not stand out against the principle of collective bargaining. Neither has it refused to treat with employee representatives when so elected, but the war broke out when the company did refuse to turn over the election to the Labor Board, insisting that the company union itself should have this control."

When the Labor Board settled a strike at the company's plant in October, preparations were made for the employees' election on December 15. Then the dispute flared. After an exchange between E. T. Weir, chairman of the company, and Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the Labor Board, General Johnson, Recovery Administrator, stepped in with a warning that the holding of "a company-dominated election" would be a violation of the Recovery Act and the steel code.

Mr. Weir defied General Johnson, and the election was held. It was announced that 81½ per cent. of the employees eligible to vote did so. On the other hand, labor leaders charged that the election was a "joke" because employees had been intimidated.

"We are advised and believe," said Mr. Weir, "that the express language of the law means exactly what it says, and that no one, not even the National Labor Board, can dictate terms to our employees which are contrary to their wishes.

"The company is drawn into the controversy only because it believes it to be its duty to stand behind the great majority of its workers in resisting illegal interference in their organization by the Labor Board. If, in so doing, either the company or its officers are in any way violating the National Recovery Act, the courts provide the usual and proper place for its determination."

A few days later President Roosevelt issued an executive order giving the Labor Board authority to compose all conflicts "threatening the industrial peace of the nation." Furthermore, he wrote, "all action heretofore taken by this board in the discharge of its functions is hereby approved and ratified."

"No secret was made of the fact in authoritative quarters," said Robert S. Allen, Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record*, "that the President views the defiant attitude of the Weirton Company as definitely falling in the category of 'threatening industrial peace.'"

The issue in the Weirton case "is fundamental to the purposes of the Recovery Act," said the Washington *News*. "The core of the NRA philosophy is that free industry and free labor, with the help of Government shall cooperate in the creation of a planned, decent and intelligent industrial order."

The court test is welcomed by the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot:*

"It is far better to have this issue settled, with all the authority of the courts to back the settlement, than to have it remain a debatable issue."

Renewal of the blanket code, or the Presidential Reemployment Agreement, symbolized by the blue eagle, was announced by President Roosevelt on December 20. It will be extended four months from January 1.

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IT HAPPENS IN THE BEST REGULATED FAMILIES

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

Christmas Boost for Silver

A very substantial contribution to Christmas cheer came when President Roosevelt issued his silver-purchase order at the beginning of the holiday season.

Happiest of all, perhaps, were the miners of the West who saw the greatest silver boom in years looming ahead. Perhaps next came the persistent silverites in Congress, led by Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, who hailed the action as a great influence in hastening prosperity's return. And in Wall Street—where every inflationary gesture brings a fit of shivering—there was a comfortable feeling that this very moderate action would have little effect on prices, but would ward off more radical inflation moves.

Democratic politicians appreciated the political benefits of action which would tend to simplify the legislative situation, and was directed toward sustaining price-levels.

Perhaps some of us will not be quite so appreciative if we find—as is expected—that we will have to carry around more silver dollars, instead of paper, in our pockets.

President Roosevelt acted under the authority of the grant of power given by Congress. He acted also—as he pointed out in his statement—in accordance with the Pittman resolution adopted at the London Economic Conference last July. It is significant that the President also said that he based his action on the need to "assist in increasing and stabilizing domestic prices."

At the London conference a general resolution was adopted pledging a permanent favorable attitude toward silver. A supplementary agreement pledged large governmental holders of silver—China, India and Spain—to limit their sales of the metal during four years, beginning January 1, and bound governments of important producing countries—the United States, Australia, Canada, Mexico, Peru—to absorb for the same period a definite amount of the products of their own mines. Our annual quota is a minimum of 24,421,410 ounces.

India having acted, our Government now proceeds to do its part. Beginning January 1, and for four years, all newly mined silver, and only newly mined silver, will be accepted at the mints for coinage. The price is based on the present statutory exchange value of silver in terms of gold, $1.29 cents an ounce. The Government will buy the silver at this price, but will retain 50 per cent. of it to pay coinage and delivery charges, returning to the producer the other 50 per cent. in silver coin. This makes the real price 64½ cents an ounce, as compared with the market price of 43 cents when the proclamation was issued.

Some free silver men complain that this is only a half-way measure, putting silver at a ratio of 53 to 1 as compared with the old Bryan 16 to 1 ratio.

However, this price is enough to start a boom in the silver-mining States. While only a few Colorado mines have been able to operate profitably at recent prices for silver, almost any of them, it is said, can make money at the 64½-cent level.

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The Budget-Balancing Battles Begin

"MR. DOUGLAS is a national asset." "Mr. Douglas is the finest figure among the associates of the President." "Mr. Douglas seems to be out of place in the President's official family." "Mr. Douglas is reported as thinking of resigning. . . . He can't think too fast."

Judging from such expressions as these, picked up from editorial discussion, the battle of the budget, as it is being called, would seem to be centering about the head of Budget Director Lewis W. Douglas. There certainly will be a battle in the coming session of Congress between those who would spend more and those who would spend less, "between parsimony and profligacy." There is also a battle of words going on in the press which seems momentarily to have displaced the "sound money" debate. An actual fight within the ranks of the Administration, a "rift" with Mr. Douglas on one side and the "spending group" on the other, is, however, something that has been proclaimed by Washington correspondents only to be denied officially.

Considered Planning

It is entirely a mistake to say there is any sharp cleavage inside the Administration, concludes David Lawrence. As he sees it, the President and his associates know perfectly well the perils of unrestrained spending as well as they know the tremendous financial demands of the recovery program. They are working hard on fiscal plans, attacking the problem, "not as the task of a single year but over a period of years." As in the case of a corporation the Government's credit depends not on one year's operations but on earning power over a series of years. The decrease of the public debt of the United States from a wartime peak of about $27,000,000,000 to about $16,000,000,000 in 1930, is being kept in mind, according to Mr. Lawrence, as indication of what the American people can do in periods of prosperity.

It is understood that the budget for the fiscal year of 1935 will call for expenditures of about $2,600,000,000, with an estimated income of $3,350,000,000. There would seem to be a surplus of $750,000,000. But this does not include the emergency expenditures which are put in a separate budget, to be met by special taxation or by borrowing. These expenditures may run up as high as $4,000,000,000.

The greater part of this will go to the FERA for direct relief and to the PWA for construction, with probably smaller grants to the CCC and several of the credit organizations. And besides what the Administration has in mind, the radical Congress group represented by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin is expected to demand as much as $10,000,000,000 to be spent on public works in a single year.

The budget problem of the Administration, as a Boston *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent undertakes to explain it, is simply this:

"How much money will the Government have to spend to keep people from starvation and to accelerate recovery. It is social, not political and scarcely financial."

With new taxes—like those on alcoholic beverages—and an expected pick-up in business there will undoubtedly be a surplus of revenues over ordinary expenditures, "but this surplus together with new borrowing must be devoted to the war for recovery." The Administration leaders are thought of

THE ANNUAL TUSSLE IS ON
—Carmack in *Christian Science Monitor*

as saying in effect: "Why not spend right here in the country for constructive purposes what we would have blown up abroad in the case of a military war." In other words, the watchword is said to be: "We must meet human needs, and in so doing we are bringing about recovery."

With this attitude on the part of the Government fairly well understood, the debate in the press becomes largely a matter of emphasis. One group takes the view that budget balancing is all important because it involves the Government's credit. A spokesman for this group is found in the National Economy League which calls attention to the recent progress of the national debt. From a post-war low of $16,000,000,000 in 1930 this debt, the League points out, had climbed back to $23,534,116,000 at the end of last month. The danger, according to this organization, lies in "a gradual creeping up of the national debt to a point where the use of unsound money is no longer preventable." So the League has asked Congress to balance the budget as soon as possible and in so doing to provide for debt service, rigidly to limit operating expenses, to insist upon the primary obligation of States and municipalities to handle their own relief work, to keep down public works and other emergency expenditures, and "after all practicable reductions in expenditures are made, additional taxes should be levied to cover the gap between the reduced expenditures and the anticipated receipts under present laws." These suggestions receive applause from several conservative dailies.

On the other side, the New York *Evening Post* retorts that "the National Economy League stands at the bedside of a sick nation and worries about the doctor's bills," and the Philadelphia *Record*, under the same ownership, declares emphatically:

"The way out of depression is not for the Federal Government to spend less, but to spend more.

"Federal expenditures should be used to increase mass purchasing power.

"Increased mass purchasing power means an increased volume of business.

"And an increased volume of business means more revenue for the Federal Government.

"The budget should be kept out of balance until the nation recovers balance.

"Sensible fiscal policy dictates not a budget balanced from year to year, but balanced over a period of years.

"The Government should collect more than it spends in good years, spend more than it collects in bad ones."

Monaco vs. Mississippi

The little principality of Monaco, suing Mississippi, is the first foreign country to act under the clause of the Federal Constitution giving our Supreme Court jurisdiction over controversies between American States and foreign countries.

The debt involved is a century old. About a hundred years ago Mississippi put its credit behind $7,000,000 worth of bonds of two banks in the State, which were defaulted in 1841. Mississippi's highest court in 1851 acknowledged the validity of the bonds. Then in 1875 Mississippi put a clause in the State Constitution forbidding payment of these bonds.

The only hope of the present-day descendants and heirs of the original bondholders —chiefly European—is to challenge Mississippi's constitution as being contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

Monaco brings the suit because of the Eleventh Amendment barring a suit by a foreign citizen. Last September the principality accepted as a gift bonds to the amount of $100,000 face value from three individuals.

Lawyers are interested because of the many strange problems involved. Mississippi's legal authorities say "every means will be employed to fight the action." Interested editors reflect that this is the classic instance of repudiation, not involving either the Civil War or Reconstruction borrowing. It is assumed that the British Council of Foreign Bond Holders had something to do with the bringing of the suit.

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When Radio Listeners Disagree

THE table on this page shows another side of THE LITERARY DIGEST'S radio test—subjects and personalities which, because of the closeness of the vote, have been grouped under the classification of disagreements.

This is done as a convenient way of presenting more of the mountain of data received from the 16,400 readers who took part in the test. Previous articles gave the vote on major likes and dislikes. In both tables there were items in which the result was so close that they might be classed as disagreements. However, in every instance, the figures speak for themselves.

Other subjects on which DIGEST readers disagreed were: Boxing and prize-fights, market reports, interviews, quarter-hour programs, testimonial dinners, theatrical talks and criticisms, time and weather reports.

Calls Test Unfair

Most of those who wrote radio letters praised the test, but others disagreed. One of these is Benjamin Soby of Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, who attacked the fairness of the vote:

"It is but natural," he wrote, "that we should read, very carefully, page 9 of your December 16 issue. Radio audience analysis, listeners' likes and dislikes, etc., has been a very important part of our activities ever since the beginning of radio broadcasting in 1920, particularly during the past three years. . . .

"May we first take exception to the questions you ask, viz., 'What Do You Like?' and 'What Do You Dislike?' We learned long ago that the answers to such questions were far from dependable. Our method learns what people do—what programs they actually listen to—obviously, from this, we know what they like and dislike.

"In our opinion it is very unfair, to say the least, to publish the figures you do, even tho you qualify them by saying 'they were received from DIGEST readers and the test was not a poll of the general public.'

"It is quite true that we are inclined to complain about the things we do not like and very much less often express our appreciation. For this reason and also the fact that your sample was inadequate in numbers and did not represent a true cross-section of listeners' likes and dislikes we have felt constrained to enter our feeble protest against the publication of such biased information."

"I have been reading about your radio poll," said Mrs. E. Smith of Havre, Montana, "and I am so indignant I must rise to expostulate. Would-be critics who can not appreciate this wonderful radio and the magnificent programs we can listen to each evening, sitting in an easy chair and turning a button!"

Typical of the other side is the letter from R. C. O'Brien of New York City, who said: "Let me congratulate THE DIGEST for its courage in conducting its latest poll, which I feel as truly reflects the sentiments of the people as did the celebrated polls on Prohibition and the various elections."

"The radio to-day, like many other activities," said Lewis O. Atherton of Jackson, Michigan, "is in a sad condition and we look to periodicals like THE DIGEST to aid in redeeming it. Thank you for making this study. It is a step in the right direction."

"I am hopeful that your recent poll will assist in giving the public a superior type of radio program," wrote Harry A. King, associate head of the music department of the State Normal School at Fredonia, New York, "and I want to personally thank you for doing this missionary work."

Disagreements in the Radio Test

	Dislike	*Like*
Crime and gangster plays, melodrama ..	1,540	1,998
Detective stories	248	252
Adventure stories	122	106
Stories and story telling, prison, sob, love, fairy and true	58	60
Cowboy songs	344	268
Myrt and Marge	278	272
Bing Crosby	234	266
Negro spirituals and choirs	182	178
Negro church meetings	168	198
Barn dance music	108	134
Tenors	78	46
Yodeling	72	44
Old-time fiddlers	40	22
Psychology	26	38
Potash and Perlmutter	34	32
Elmer Yess	28	30

"Should broadcasting conditions be improved through the efforts of your publication," said W. G. Rosenbaum of Hayden, Arizona, "you have done something that will be outstanding in the eyes of our many radio fans who will remember your efforts in their behalf. I also realize the thankless job with which you are confronting your publication, yet I wish to assure you that I will be watching your digest of existing broadcasting conditions and offer you my moral support in your efforts."

"Your radio poll," said E. H. Miles of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, "should give the makers of programs a tip as to what is liked by the radio audience."

"One who is satisfied with things as they are," George L. Andrew of Minneapolis, has this to say:

"I find that as a general rule we may say that the male crooner's appeal is to the women and young girls. Those whose hearts are not touched by romance are possibly stirred by the mother instinct. So do not be jealous, men. Give the ladies a little fun at the radio and quit kicking. God knows how women must be fed up with your unmusical speaking all day and your snoring at night.

The Rights of the Advertiser

"To deny the advertiser, who is spending thousands upon thousands of dollars for our free entertainment, enough time in which to tell us about his products and solicit our patronage, is not sporting. It is for the advertiser to decide the manner in which this advertising shall be spoken and there is no doubt but what he will seek the most expert opinion and services in this matter. As the majority of radios are operated in homes, it seems to me that a polite, concise talk is much more pleasant to listen to and much more effective and acceptable than a shouted harangue. Ballyhoo is more adapted to the outdoor needs of sideshow barkers and peanut venders. At least that is my idea. If the advertisers *know* differently then I must be wrong. They are footing the bill and we must presume they have investigated this as well as other angles of their programs.

"Take it all in all, we Americans are very fortunate in having such a multitude of good programs of every kind, and for one I am deeply grateful."

"Perhaps the fact is not sufficiently realized by many listeners," said the Kansas City *Star*, commenting on the DIGEST test, "that radio in this country is financed by advertising, whereas in many foreign countries it is paid for by taxation of the people, or a tax on radio sets. A severely critical attitude toward advertising might seem, on first thought, to be ungrateful. But the air is public property, and when the Government permits its use by commercial interests that abuse the privilege, the people have a right to protest.

"So there is a lesson in this expression on radio advertising, the kind of expression that one may hear over and over again in conversation. What the public would welcome and what would be calculated to bring the desired response would be radio advertising that is brief, to the point, conservative in its claims and always in good taste. Some of the most effective advertising of this sort, in fact, is little more than mere mention of the name of the program sponsor."

"Advertisers," said Mrs. Charles Kintzel, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, "should consider the fact that the persons to whom their offerings will appeal aren't always the ones who handle the money, nor do the buying for a family. For instance: some programs advertising things for general family use and consumption—coffee, tooth-paste, etc.—while they may make a 'hit' with my young daughters, antagonize me to such an extent that I wouldn't buy their stuff if I actually knew it to be best."

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Defeat by Majority of Republican National Executive Committee of Attempt to Replace Chairman Everett Sanders Is Called a Major Repulse for the Hoover Group

THE marshaling of a majority of the Republican National Executive Committee to prevent a short cut reorganization of the party leadership is the most significant Republican development of the year. It has not only fortified Everett Sanders in the Republican national chairmanship but has called into play all the responsible elements of the party for the first time since last year's Presidential election. In the anti-Hoover wing, it has even raised a claim that the Hoover group has met its first major repulse.

This is a matter of opinion which requires a recitation of what actually transpired in the subterranean struggle of the last two weeks and of the anomalous position of Mr. Sanders.

Choice of No Faction

That gentleman, it may be said without derogation of his other qualities, is the present choice of no faction for the post he holds. While no one, apparently, has been authorized to speak the views of former President Hoover, to whom Mr. Sanders owed his selection as National Chairman at the beginning of the 1932 campaign, it is clear from many indications that the politicians who often reflect the views of "the chief" believe that, in preparing to rebuild the party, it would be better to have a new chairman. From the fact that Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania came back from a visit with Mr. Hoover to take the lead in the attempt to put a new chairman at the helm, it has been assumed by some observers that the former President was at least tacitly for the proposed change.

Excluding the Progressive Republicans, who ask for and accept no party responsibility, the Republican National leadership lies roughly between two groups, both conservative. One, of course, is that which recognizes Mr. Hoover as the actual, as well as titular leader and makes all its moves with an eye to keeping the way open for the former President to return to the White House in 1936. The other group, to put it loosely, comprises the anti-Hoover and non-Hoover elements.

Outstanding in the second group are the "old Guard" leaders who pride themselves on having been Republicans before Mr. Hoover came upon the scene as a Presidential possibility in 1920 and, as they say, was undecided whether to run as a Republican or Democrat. Most of these men have been members of the National Committee anywhere from a tenth to a third of a century. A great many of them were in the "stop Hoover" movement at Kansas City in 1928. A few were with Mr. Hoover in that fight and later dropped back into that extensive wing of the National Committee which never felt quite at home in the Hoover administration and which, toward the close of that administration was on its guard against "self-perpetuating" moves of the "Hoover wing." They were particularly chary about Walter F. Brown, who was Mr. Hoover's postmaster-general and political manager, and succeeded to the Ohio place on the National Committee as reorganized for the Presidential campaign.

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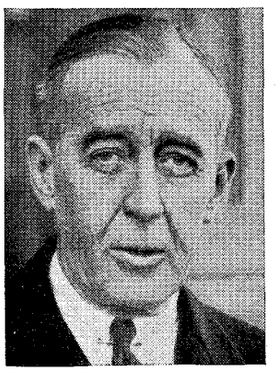
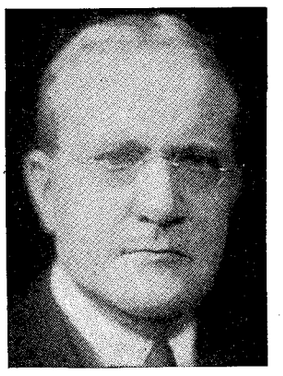
Walter E. Edge



David A. Reed



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George H. Moses

WRESTLING WITH THE PROBLEM OF REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION

Former Senator George H. Moses, of New Hampshire, while occasionally on grounds not favored by Mr. Hoover, was in the original Hoover Presidential campaign circle of 1928. In the eyes of the National Committee faction he was, and is, a Hoover man or at any rate is not one of them. Senator Reed, while something of an old-timer, was one of Mr. Hoover's delegates to the London Naval Conference, was a backer of many of his administrative moves and became the first, if not the only, Republican Senator to visit the former President in his retirement on the West coast.

Altho Mr. Reed insisted that his visit was without political significance, and Mr. Hoover has been at pains to emphasize that he is out of active political management for the time being, it was inevitable that the Senator's subsequent proposals for party reorganization should be viewed in the light of these circumstances. It was he and former Senator Moses who promoted the suggestion of Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey, for chairman of the National Committee. Mr. Edge was Mr. Hoover's Ambassador to France. For some time he has been a dominant force in New Jersey Republican politics. He was represented as willing to take the Republican National Chairmanship if it came to him without a fight.

Apparently at the inspiration of Senator Moses, there were suggestions that, if Mr. Sanders could be persuaded to resign, the change could be made by the Republican Executive Committee of Nineteen. There was a precedent for such a course in the substitution of Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio for Claudius Huston in 1930 but there was the difference then that a Republican President was in the White House and controlled the choice of the national chairmanship in any event, whether it was made by the National Committee or its Executive Committee.

At the proposal to follow a similar course now, however, the so-called National Committee group swung into action. Its avowed objection was to having the Executive Committee do the reorganizing. On the ground that the election of the National Chairman is a responsibility inherent in the full national committee of 100 rather than in the Executive Committee of nineteen, it lined up, by telegraph and telephone, eleven members of the Executive Committee, or more than a majority, to oppose any such action except by the full National Committee. How many, if any, were prompted by their antipathy to Mr. Hoover or Messrs. Edge, Moses and Reed, how many by the call to defend the National Committee prerogatives and how many by a combination of the two remains to conjecture.

In any event, it was not solicitude for Mr. Sanders or a predominating desire to keep him at the head of the National Committee which produced the majority to take the Reed-Moses camp by surprize. With the Executive Committee thus organized, the only way the much larger and harder to organize National Committee could be convened was by call of Chairman Sanders. He was not interested in easing himself out of his post. The incident left him more determined than ever to stick to the chairmanship. The upshot of it all is that the Republican party goes into the January session of Congress in a poor state of organization if indeed with any cohesive organization at all worthy of the name.

DIOGENES.

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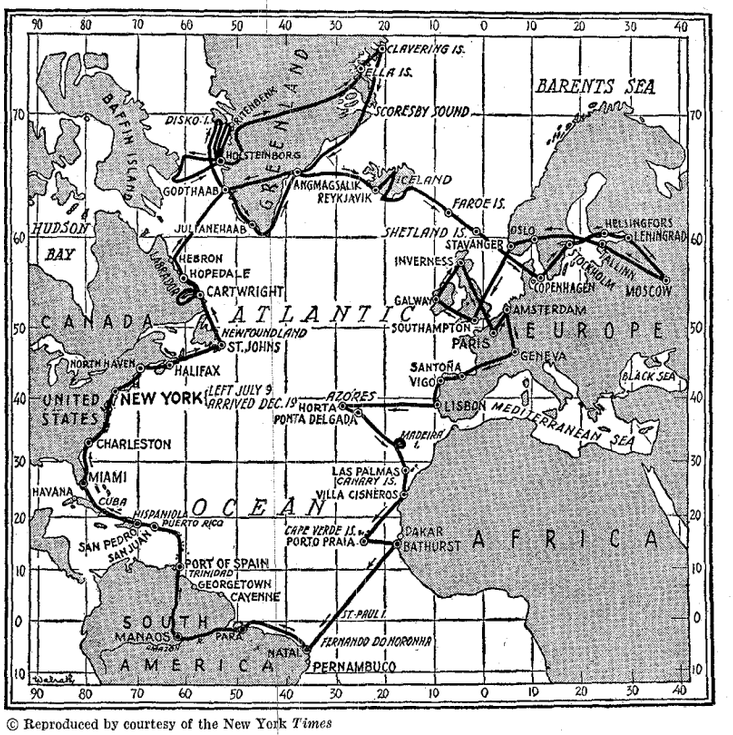
At the Observation Post

The Lindberghs Complete Their 29,000-Mile Tour, Describing in Their Leisurely Circumnavigation the Geographical Belt Which Makes One World of the Atlantic Littoral

PERENNIALLY the Atlantic Ocean has been referred to as The Pond. To speak of an Atlantic voyage as "crossing The Pond" may be considered a cliché to-day, but in the halcyon days of good Queen Victoria it was a favorite pleasantry. The point is that it is no longer merely a pleasantry. A glance at the accompanying map of the Lindbergh flight suggests that if not already a statement of fact, it is at least a safe prophecy.

In an *Atlantic Monthly* article several years ago Prof. Ramsey Traquair, of McGill University, developed the idea that civilizations were closely related to water transportation. They should be identified, he insisted, not with nations or continents but with seas. Thus in his eyes it was the Mediterranean and not Europe that really nurtured the civilization known as European, and it is the Atlantic that is the true cradle of modern civilization. He ventured the prediction that in time there would grow a Pacific civilization as distinct from the Atlantic and the Mediterranean as they are from each other, and creating cultural ties among the peoples lining its shores fundamentally stronger than those which now unite our two coasts.



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The route of the Lindberghs on their tour of the inner rim of the Great Culture which centers on the Atlantic

His theory is worth a thought here merely as a sidelight on the Lindbergh itinerary. Glance again at the map. Charles and Anne Lindbergh, without a notion perhaps of its symbolism, have held in their five-months' tour to the inner rim of the Great Culture which centers on the Atlantic. They have described in their leisurely circumnavigation the geographical belt which makes one world of the Atlantic littoral.

Their avowed object, of course, was far more practical. As a pathfinder for Pan-American Airways, Colonel Lindbergh set out to explore the more feasible commercial air routes between this continent and Europe. His quest naturally took him first to Greenland, mother of North Atlantic storms, and an obvious way-station for seaplanes making the eastward crossing. There he effected half-a-dozen landings, vaulting its ice-cap twice to reconnoiter both coasts. Probably his observations in Greenland will form the most valuable portion of his findings, tho as to that the public will have to wait for his official report to his company. Thence to Iceland, to the Faroes, to the Shetlands and to Copenhagen.

No very long hops—nothing in that line to compare with the flight to Paris six years before which lifted him to glory. But for that reason more important. A score or more of emulators have flown the Atlantic since his sensational performance. The question at issue is no longer whether the air-plane can span the ocean, loaded to the guards with fuel, but whether it can do so with a paying load, refueling as it goes. Also, whether with sufficiently frequent stations properly equipped the prevailing weather in the sub-Arctic will permit of a reasonably regular schedule.

The trip from New York to Copenhagen occupied a day or two short of seven weeks. Three of these weeks were spent in Greenland, one in Labrador and one in Iceland. Not a mishap marred the period, but one can believe there were plenty of hazards and hardships to face, not in the ordinary routine even of a Lindbergh, to say nothing of a Mrs. Lindbergh. It must have been a vacation in reverse compared with which their subsequent tour of European cities was a real rest.

In any event, once arrived on the other side they zigzagged about on surprize visits in the manner of any sight-seeing couple, tho no doubt storing their minds all the while with information pertinent to their assignment. Finally, by way of Africa and South America, they headed for home.

Of the latter stages of their flight perhaps the most novel feature was their struggle to avoid a popular welcome. Compared with their conquest of Greenland's skies, their leap from Gambia to Brazil was a frolicsome adventure. But now there began seriously to threaten them the thing which apparently Colonel Lindbergh hates and fears more than any other menace in aviation—namely, the hysterical acclaim of crowds.

When Natal would have clasped the heroic partners to her sumptuous Southern bosom, he quickly took sanctuary in the home of the British Consul. From then on he made as much of a secret as he could of his plans, dodging desperately westward and northward to escape the inevitable. Arrived over Miami, he engaged in a half-hour's losing duel with a news plane.

However, better luck rewarded his stealthy approach of New York. Here were more than one seaplane base to make for, and none knew which he would choose. Crowds, reporters and police gathered early at the busier ones. Meanwhile photographers took to the air to escort him in. The canny Colonel spotted their planes and gave them a chase which shook off all but one before he dropped to the East River beside the secluded pier of the Edo Aircraft Corporation.

So, after all, the amazing Odyssey can be counted a success even from the Colonel's point of view. It is recorded that Mrs. Lindbergh appeared to be feeling chilly as she was assisted in her heavy jodhpurs to the pier. One can imagine that she might after a few hours' transition in December from Charleston to New York. But good was the hot coffee in the hangar, and better still the quiet homecoming as they drove almost unrecognized through the gates of the Morrow estate at Englewood.

To the nursery, then, to see their son, Jon, who had learned to speak several words in their absence, an accomplishment patently more wonderful than a flight of 29,000 miles.

W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Agnes Macphail is the only woman in the Canadian House of Commons. She is a former school mistress, who has held a seat in the Ottawa Parliament since 1921. A little over a year ago she helped found a new political party known as the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation which has grown so rapidly that it may hold the balance of power in the next Federal election. She is well known in the United States for her lectures on peace and good-will, is forty-two, sits hatless in a house full of male members, has a ruddy complexion, uses no lipstick and enjoys dancing. When Parliament convenes for a new session, she brings the star pupils of her district to sit in the visitors' gallery. She was elected to Parliament on her first attempt.

Wide World

Francis Bowes Sayre, professor at the Harvard Law School, appointed Assistant Secretary of State, is a graduate of Williams College and the Harvard Law School. He was assistant district-attorney of New York county, 1912-1913, and assistant to the president and instructor in government at Williams, 1914-1917. Precise and diplomatic in manner, Professor Sayre has been the representative of Siam in commercial treaties for the past decade. With a prominent nose, long face, thin hair retreating from a high forehead and wearing spectacles, some people think he resembles his father-in-law, Woodrow Wilson.

© Underwood

What's the Name Please?

Moissaye Boguslawski — Chicago pianist — pronounced *my-see-a' bo-goo-slav'skee.*

Giulio Gatti-Casazza—operatic manager—pronounced *jewl'yo gah'ti ka-zah'tsah.*

Godowsky—composer and pianist—not *dow,* but *doff; go-doff'ski.*

Sandor Harmati—conductor and composer, Omaha—in English, *san-dor har-mah'ti;* in Hungarian, *sahn'dor har'ma-ti.*

Agide Jacchia—director, Boston Conservatory of Music—give *g* as *j* and *j* as *y; ah-jee'deh yah-kee'ah.*

José Mojica—tenor, now in talkies—the correct Spanish is *ho-say' mo-hee'ka.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Guiomar Novaes, the Brazilian pianist, who has been called the "Paderewska of the Pampas," and whose art was described as having as its keystone "the simplicity of greatness," was a child prodigy at four, and made her first public appearance at seven, which was followed by a tour of her native country. The Brazilian Government sent the young girl to Paris some years later, where she won first honors from among three hundred and eighty-eight contestants at the Paris Conservatoire. At sixteen she made her début in Europe as a mature artist. Her first appearance in the United States was in 1916, and on her present visit the critics received her with the same acclaim that she inspired in them at the beginning.

Wide World

Charles L. Wagner started his career in a little country town managing an opera-house. He was seventeen and he installed a new lighting plant that made it possible to turn down all six coal-oil lamps at the same time. He entered the Lyceum field in Chicago and managed such celebrities as William J. Bryan, Henry Watterson, Maud Ballington Booth, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman and other lecturers. Then the concert game attracted, after hearing John McCormack sing. His thirteen years with that singer attained a $5,000,000 gross. Galli-Curci was taken up when other people were not interested, Mary Garden was managed for eighteen years, and Will Rogers was taken out of the Follies and made a big concert attraction. He now has on his list John Charles Thomas, Sigrid Onegin, Mischa Elman, Rosa Ponselle and Ruth Slenczynski.

Hiroshi Saito was promoted from his post as Japanese Minister to the Netherlands, at The Hague, to Washington as Ambassador to the United States to succeed Katsuji Debuchi, resigned. Mr. Saito, only forty-seven years old, is one of the youngest men ever chosen as Japanese Ambassador to Washington. He was passed over the heads of some twenty seniors.

This unprecedented action was considered as marking a new policy of making appointments according to ability rather than seniority.

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Comics—and Their Creators

Gene Byrnes—a native New Yorker who discovered that fame in his own home town was too complicated and that it was just as easy to buy drawing materials in California. The optimist who coined the golden password "It's a Great Life If You Don't Weaken," many years ago, and afterwards created the gang of "Reg'lar Fellers" who have become adopted kids in nobody knows how many million homes, here and abroad. When he isn't drawing "Jimmie Dugan" or "Puddinhead Duffy" he can be found underneath a book or off somewhere near the sixteenth hole finishing a round of thirty-six. He has five sets of dumb-bells, smokes one cigar a month, plays the piano, enjoys a thick steak and likes to go early to bed. He landed his first cartooning job before he was twenty, and he will be one hundred years old in about sixty years.

He would swap all the telephones, taxicabs and railroad trains in the world for a couple of fishing rods.

Hal Phyfe photograph

Gene Byrnes

Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

Reg'lar Fellers

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Record Year of Soviet State Grain Deliveries

Every Region in the Union Filled Its Program, But Shortage and Poor Distribution of Manufactured Goods Has Followed Concentration on Products of Heavy Industry

WHEN Soviet officials announced that the deliveries of grain demanded by the Government were all made by December 15, two or three months sooner than in former years, the Russian press proclaimed it a great economic victory for Joseph V. Stalin, who had all along refused to compromise with the so-called kulaks, landed peasant proprietors.

Sovfoto

Threshing Grain on a Soviet Collective Farm

The grain was collected from the peasantry not only more quickly than ever before, but the quantity delivered was greater than ever. According to government figures the returns in 1933 were 47.5 per cent. larger than in 1931, and 13.7 per cent. more than 1932. Also because of an enlarged wheat acreage, deliveries in 1933 were nearly 50 per cent. above those of 1932.

As a result it was predicted that when Stalin convenes the All-Union Congress of the Communist party at the end of January, he will have the most powerful justification possible for his course. Meanwhile it was noted by a Moscow correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* that the Soviet Government prided itself on the fact that not only did the country as a whole meet the grain obligations, but that every region of the Soviet Union, without exception, fulfilled its program.

It was an additional source of satisfaction to the Government that 90 per cent. of the collected grain came from the collectives and State-owned farms. The Russian press also boasted that the collections had proceeded with a minimum of "repression" —by which was meant a minimum of punitive measures against peasants reluctant to part with their grain. There were many instances of repression but the press claimed they did not have a "mass character." For this result Stalin received further admiration because he had fixed definite quotas for grain deliveries and permitted collectivized peasants to enrich themselves with the surplus.

The regions in which "free trade" in foodstuffs by collectivized and individual farmers was allowed after the completion of the State deliveries included the North Caucasus, five out of seven Ukrainian provinces, the Tartar Republic, the Crimea, Bashkir, Moldavian and Armenian Republics, and the provinces of Moscow, Leningrad, Nizhni-Novgorod, Ivanovo and the Middle Volga.

Of these the North Caucasus was politically the most important, according to Walter Duranty in a Moscow cable to the New York *Times*, because it was there that opposition to collectivization had its gravest proportions and consequences. The result seemed to justify the statement of *Izvestia* that "collectivization finally has conquered kulak sabotage and 1933 undoubtedly was the last year of difficulty for the North Caucasus."

At the same time a serious obstacle to the development of food trade, in the provinces that have completed their deliveries, was noted by this correspondent, namely: a shortage and poor distribution of manufactured goods and other urban products required by the villagers. The Soviet Fulfilment Commission, of which Joseph Stalin is a member, recently announced considerable shortcomings in the dispatching of such essentials as salt and flour to rural districts. The Soviet newspaper, *Economic Life*, pointed out similar weakness in the delivery of manufactured goods and related that even in Moscow Province only 6,000,000 rubles' worth of 20,000,000 rubles' worth of goods assigned to the villages had reached the local rail station. As freight-car loadings were still running 20 to 30 per cent. below the daily schedule, Mr. Duranty saw there a fruitful field for American enterprise—technical assistance and equipment.

Afghanistan's New Régime Assuring India

Stories of conspiracies, political dissensions and civil war that spread after the assassination of King Nadir Shah, and alarmed England as well as India, were inventions. The smoothness with which King Mohamed Zahir Khan succeeded to his father's throne was called a tribute to the constitutional form of government that prevails in Afghanistan. But that after such a catastrophe as the murder of the King the succession should have been decided without another struggle, according to the Calcutta *Statesman*, must have seemed a miracle to the graybeards among the tribes and to most students of Oriental history.

Yet it was no less a blessing to the border States, India, Soviet Russia and Persia, with which the dead King had established correct and friendly relations. An Afghanistan in upheaval, it was held, would have been a grave anxiety, and the tribes on India's frontier would hardly have let the opportunity slip of working themselves up into a belligerent mood. Happily, as this Calcutta daily saw it, there can not be any change in the domestic and foreign policy of Afghanistan. His late Majesty laid the foundation for reform on a sound and strong basis within the dictates of Islam, which the nation has unanimously approved.

Publishers Photo Service

Khyber Pass—an Afridi Sentry at the Afghan Frontier

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Germany's All-Nazi Womanless Parliament

TWO striking facts characterized the meeting of Germany's new all-Nazi Reichstag on December 12. The first was that it was organized and adjourned in seven and a half minutes under the swift direction of Gen. Hermann Goering, who was reelected Speaker. He presided, it was said, in the manner of an old-fashioned drill sergeant, putting through the agenda with ruthless military efficiency, and then announcing adjournment subject to his call.

The second matter of note was that for the first time no German woman was sitting in a Reichstag of 660 deputies, the largest parliament in German history. Usually post-war Reichstags have included about forty women members.

The brevity of the inaugural, as remarked by Guido Enderis, in a Berlin wireless to the New York *Times*, was in striking contrast to the time spent by the attending diplomats in recovering their topcoats and rubbers. There were no speeches, and the installation of the staff of this one-party Reichstag did not require five minutes. The Nazi steering committee had attended to all technical details, so it required only block voting to sanction them, and the six hundred and sixty brown shirts rose and sat down in unison when General Goering called for a vote.

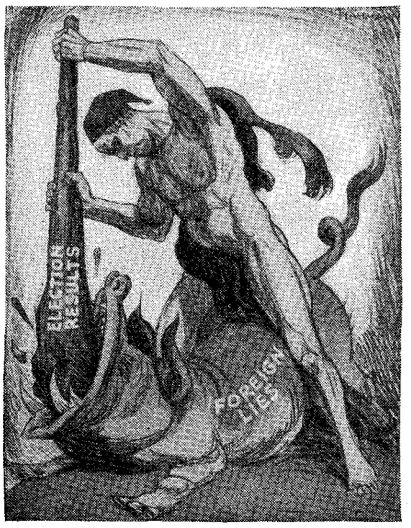
The only conspicuous event of the opening session was the absence of Chancellor Hitler, who, altho a deputy, considered it more important to attend a reception at Wilhelmshaven on the occasion of the cruiser *Koeln's* return from a year's cruise in foreign waters.

The uniforms worn by almost all the deputies present gave a military aspect to the Nazi legislative body. Predominant were the brown uniforms of Storm Troopers. But wearing civilian garb and seated in the front row, Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen appeared, according to a Berlin copyright cable from John Elliott of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "as out of place as a man in clothes at a nudist colony."

To judge by the composition of this all-Nazi Reichstag, said this informant, Germany has set the clock back so far that the nineteenth century may be said not to have existed, so far as Germany is concerned. There was not a Democrat, Liberal, Socialist, or Republican non-Fascist seated in the Third Reich's National Assembly which was described as apparently having been called into being only to form an appropriate background for important declarations on foreign policy which the Nazi leaders may want to make to the world from time to time.

As far as the absence of women deputies was concerned, a very plain statement on woman's place in the State was credited to Wilhelm Frick, Nazi Minister of the Interior, who, when interviewed by the Munich *Voelkischer Beobachter*, complained that "unfortunately, in the last few years women have succumbed to disintegrating influences and unnatural heretical influences. All they talked about was their 'rights'—the right to have a good time and be equal with men. They drifted farther and farther away from the moral duties imposed on them by God—being a mother and producing new life."

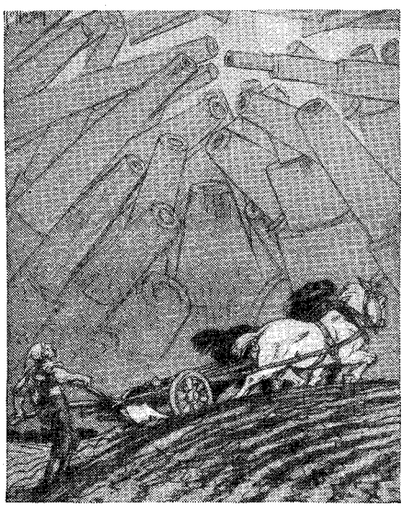
But, Minister Frick went on to say in this



The German Elections Throttled Foreign Propaganda

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

organ of the National Socialist party, "in the eyes of the National Socialists, a mother with many children stands higher than the most learned blue-stocking who does not reproduce her valuable inherited qualities. The German mother has got to see her greatest happiness in being a housekeeper-



German Michel: "You work for death —my steel creates life"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

mother and giving life to a swarm of healthy, blooming children."

Reference was made by the above-quoted Berlin correspondent to a fiery speech delivered by Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen at Muenster last May as indicating that the New Germany "holds the philosophy of the racing stable with regard to women and considers their principal function the rearing of soldiers for the next war." In fact, an increased birth-rate is one of the goals of the Nazi Government and in various ways it is seeking to promote marriages, such as giving government loans to newly married couples so that they can buy furniture. Also, income-tax exemption for children has been offered. A prominent Nazi official was reported to have declared recently that four children should be regarded as the minimum for healthy married couples. The Nazis, moreover, have staged mass-meetings which seem to make "a strong appeal to the herd instinct of the Germans as propaganda for marriage."

China's Stricken Peasantry

Misrule and neglect on the part of the authorities, combined with natural calamities that from time to time have afflicted the country, have brought China's peasantry to deplorable decay.

If China is to remain an independent and self-respecting nation, declared the Canton *Truth*, the economic bankruptcy of the Chinese farmer must no longer be ignored. The farmers have gradually become pauperized not only in the districts and villages in the interior, this weekly alleged, but even in the more prosperous provinces on the coast. Fertile land, once the pride of its owners, has been laid waste.

It was related also that many villages which formerly comprised a hundred or more families have been left with less than half that number, while many of a score or more families have been wholly deserted. In the struggle for existence thousands of hapless farmers have been forced to leave their homesteads for the towns and cities. Those with less courage have become bandits and Communists.

Altho generally known as being very tolerant by nature the Chinese farmers are said to have come "to the end of their tether." A good deal of propaganda has issued from Nanking to the effect that the Government was fully alive to the gravity of the situation and was doing its utmost to devise means for the rehabilitation of the peasantry. The Rural Rehabilitation Commission was established, but owing to the stupendous task facing it, and the stringent financial condition of the Nanking Treasury, nothing has been done so far. On the contrary, this severe critic of the Nanking Administration alleged that more exorbitant rates and taxes have been imposed on the unfortunate farmers by the military, especially by provincial and local authorities. These taxes should be immediately repealed, if the farmer is to have his bowl of rice and be allowed to bring up his family. Meanwhile the tax burden was described as too crushing to bear in view of the terrible conditions existing in the rural districts throughout the country.

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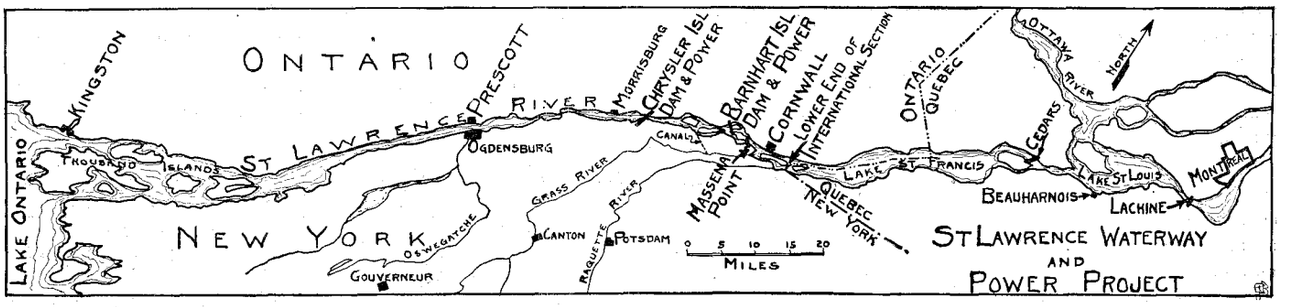
The St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Project

Undertaking Will Cost $543,429,000, Which Will Be Shared By Canada and the United States; Treaty Must Be Ratified By Two Countries Before Plan Is Finally Adopted

By Lynne J. Bevan

Consulting Engineer; Chairman, Power Division, American Society of Civil Engineers



THE city of Montreal lies twenty feet above sea level, and serves as the ocean gateway from which large ships now transport grain and goods of mid-continent origin to Europe and other foreign ports. To reach Europe by this route, freight must be brought by rail or inland waterway to Montreal, and be transshipped there.

Kaiden-Keystone

Lynne J. Bevan

From Montreal to Lake Superior stretches a waterway which appears on the map to be navigable all the way from the ocean to Chicago and the inland empire. Unfortunately, at present none but relatively small, non-oceangoing boats can make this journey. It is natural that many statesmen and engineers should have given thought to the problem of making that inland waterway navigable, and incidentally drawing electric power along the way from the mighty emptyings of the Great Lakes.

Many Difficulties

This is primarily what the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence project proposes. The project has been talked about for many years. But there were many difficulties in the way. One was the international character of the waterway, necessitating simultaneous action by Canada and the United States. Another was the tremendous cost. Estimates by experienced engineers, including that made recently by Col. Hugh L. Cooper, the engineer in charge during the war of building the Muscle Shoals power plant on the Tennessee River, indicate that the necessary work might ultimately bring the cost up to the enormous sum of $1,350,000,000.

A third difficulty lies in an honest difference of opinion among engineers as to whether the project is worth doing after all, despite its theoretical attractiveness.

The navigation end of the project has aroused the greatest controversy. Advocates say that 85 per cent. of the vessels of the world could navigate the waterway as contemplated by the latest plans, thus in effect bringing seaport advantages to 40,000,000 persons in mid-continent America. They assert that the traffic potentially available would be greatly in excess of the canal capacity, which, for the expenditure now proposed, would be about 16,000,000 tons a year. It has been estimated that the waterway would save six cents a bushel in the cost of transporting grain from Great Lakes ports to Europe.

On the other hand, the Brookings Institute, an organization privately endowed for disinterested research, placed the traffic likely to use the waterway at not more than 10,500,000 tons a season. It estimated the annual overhead and operating charges to the public on the navigation project at $36,000,000. This amounts to eleven cents a bushel on grain, as compared with the 1933 lake rate of three and one-half cents from Lake Superior to Montreal.

William H. Coverdale, president of the largest Canadian lake carrier company, avers that if the waterway were made self-sustaining instead of toll-free, it would be cheaper to ship by rail.

There is more general agreement as to the merit of the proposed water-power development. Here engineering opinion differs chiefly on the number of points at which power should be taken out. The United States members of the Joint Board of Engineers, all army officers, advocated a "single stage" plant to manufacture power at one point, taking advantage of the entire eighty-five-foot difference in level between Lake Ontario and Cornwall, Canada. The "two-stage" plan, favored mainly by Canadian engineers, proposes two water-power developments, one at Barnhart Island and another at Chrysler Island.

The objection by many American engineers to the two-stage plan is chiefly that it will cost much more to build and more to operate while the power output will be substantially less. Those who favor the two-stage plan point out that the safety of the Canadian cities on the river below the power plants will be greater if two low dams are built instead of a single high dam.

Treaty Now Pending

The two-stage plan is the one selected in the pending treaty, which the Senate is expected to consider at the forthcoming session of Congress. This treaty was drawn up in 1932, by representatives of both countries. Before the nations are committed to it the treaty must be ratified by the United States Senate, the Dominion Parliament and the English Privy Council.

The physical situation to-day is this: Montreal is the terminal port for ships up to thirty-foot draft, which includes about 90 per cent. of all ships afloat. Westward from Montreal an all-Canadian system of canals and locks makes it possible for ships of fourteen-foot draft to reach Prescott, 118 miles up-stream. From Prescott to Lake Ontario the channel is navigable, and money has already been appropriated to deepen it to twenty-five-foot draft.

Farther west, the new Welland Canal, twenty-five miles long, opened in 1932 by Canada, by-passes Niagara Falls, making it possible for vessels of twenty-five-foot draft to pass between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. Navigation between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, for vessels of twenty-foot draft, takes place through canals and locks. Due to its northerly location, the navigable season of this system is only eight months long.

The pending treaty proposes enlargement and relocation of many of these canals, with the construction of flow regulating dams at Lachine and Cedar Rapids. These changes will provide water for ships of twenty-five-foot draft as far as Cornwall. A dam and locks at Barnhart Island will raise the river level sixty feet for the dual purpose of navigation and power development. Similarly, at Chrysler Island, a dam and lock will raise the level twenty-four feet. The treaty further provides for the deepening of the channels just below Lake

(Continued on page 33)

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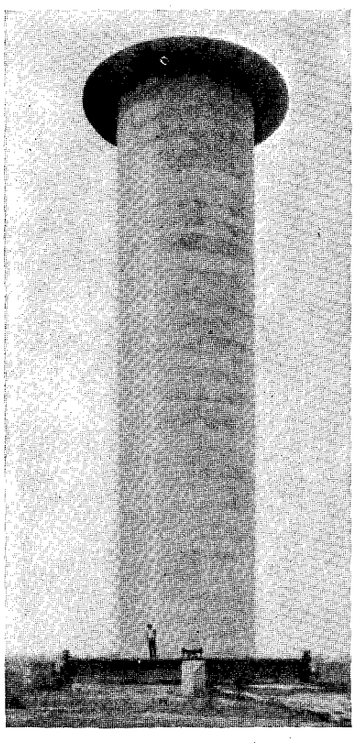
Harnessing the Winds With Rotating Towers

RECENTLY a group of scientists, engineers, professors and businessmen gathered around a huge cylinder that looms like a landmark on the bank of the Delaware River at Burlington, New Jersey. The cylinder was rotated by a small electric motor. As it began to turn the force of the wind upon it appeared to become multiplied enormously, mysteriously, and with such dramatic suddenness that many among those present were astonished at the energy thus apparently plucked from the air by the polished tower of metal.

It was the first experimental cylinder of the Madaras Rotor Power plant, now being constructed with the financial aid of a group of public-utility companies to test out the possibilities of this novel source of power. The contrivance is the invention of Julius D. Madaras, an engineer of Hungarian birth, now a naturalized citizen of the United States, who first demonstrated the principle of the rotor here in 1921, about two years before Anton Flettner conceived the idea of using the same principle for propelling a wind-driven rotor-ship.

The cylinder is the first of twenty or more to be built. Each will be mounted on a truck and independently driven by a small motor. It is expected that the force developed will drive the trucks around a circular track, and huge generators geared to the wheels will produce electric power for industrial use.



The experimental rotor at Burlington, N. J.

The "pull" of the tower is exerted at right angles to the direction of the wind, and is the result of forces set in operation when a smooth body spins in a moving stream of air. It is the same force that makes a rotating baseball and a sliced or hooked golf-ball follow a curved path. It is called the "Magnus effect," after the German physicist, Magnus, who first demonstrated it experimentally in 1852.

The effect may be explained thus:

When the atmosphere moves, its pressure increase in the direction of the flow is proportional to the square of the velocity of the flow. This is accompanied by an equal pressure reduction at right angles to the direction of flow.

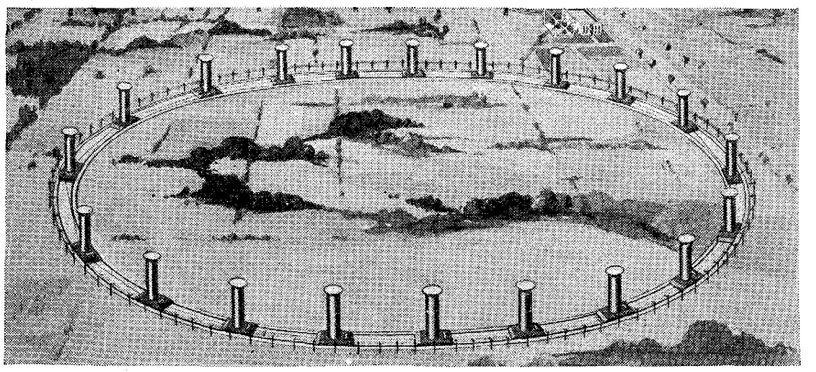
For instance, when an automobile travels fast it tends to create a vacuum at the rear. The atmospheric pressure forces the air to fill that vacuum; the air rushes in a stream over the surface of the rear of the car, and the pressure against that surface is reduced in proportion to the square of the speed of the air stream.

Pull in Rear

Since this air stream may be traveling three times as fast as the automobile, due to the pressure of the atmosphere and depending on the shape of the rear of the car, the pulling force in the rear may be nine times greater than the air resistance if the car were turned around and traveling with its flat rear surface foremost.

When the huge cylinder at Burlington rotates, on one side there is no flow of air and the air pressure there is about the same as the atmospheric pressure. On the other side the air rushes by the surface in a stream moving five or six times as fast as the wind. Consequently, the dynamic pressure in the direction of the flow is increased about twenty-five times, while the air pressure against this surface of the cylinder is decreased by an equal amount. This causes a pressure difference on the two sides that may be as much as twenty-five times greater per unit of area than the pressure of the unobstructed wind.

The application of this force to apparatus for the development of power is easy, says Mr. Madaras. Each of the cylinders to be built will be ninety feet high and a little more than twenty-two feet in diameter. Each will consist of a smooth shell of duraluminum so mounted on bearings that it can turn freely. A circular disk will cap each cylinder, extending five feet beyond the circumference to prevent loss of power which would result if the air were permitted to flow up and over the top. Each cylinder will be mounted on a car with a wheelbase forty feet long and thirty-six feet wide. The unit will weigh 150 tons.



Artist's conception of a rotor power plant

When the cylinders are rotated by an electric motor the Magnus effect will appear, pulling the trucks around the track as if a locomotive were attached to each unit. The direction of rotation of the cylinders will be reversed automatically twice during each turn, and each truck will carry a 1,000-watt generator geared to the wheels. As the train travels around its circular track the generators will grind out electricity; the amount being determined by the size of the rotors, the power of the wind and the number of units. Mr. Madaras believes that each unit can be depended upon to generate 1,000 kilowatts. At this rate a fifty-unit plant would generate 50,000 kilowatts—enough to provide electricity for a city of 100,000 inhabitants.

The plant, according to the inventor's calculations, will cost from $35 to $40 per kilowatt for installation costs—about one-third the cost of a steam plant and one-fifth the average cost of a hydroelectric plant. The net cost of power delivered by the rotor plant into the main transmission line will average about 1.5 mills per kilowatt hour, as compared with an average generation cost of about 7.5 mills in steam and hydroelectric plants.

It is fascinating to speculate about the economic possibilities of electric power that will be so inexpensive to generate. Mr. Madaras believes rotor plants will revolutionize modern life. He thinks that the greatest remaining problem—what to do when the wind fails to blow—can be solved by seeking especially windy locations and by storing power by various methods to tide over the calm spells.

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"Conditioned" Infant Excels Twin Brother

Scientific Encouragement Makes Nineteen-Months-Old Baby Willing to Meet the World On Its Own Terms

The attention of alert mothers, child psychologists and teachers is turned these days toward the Babies Hospital of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City. There, under the direction of Dr. Myrtle B. McGraw, an experiment is going on that may have far-reaching consequences to child-training methods.

The subjects are twins—sons of a New York taxi driver. They are now nineteen months old. One, "Jimmy," whose training has been that of the usual baby boy in an average American home, is at a normal stage of development. The other, "Johnny," has had careful, systematic "conditioning" since he was twenty days old. He can now roller-skate with the assurance of an adult, climb up steep inclines with agility, make his way down from stools taller than himself, and swim under water or on top of it.

The real names of these children is a carefully guarded secret, to protect them from exploitation. They pass their nights at home. Each morning nurses of the hospital call for them. During the day they are subjected to two entirely different types of treatment.

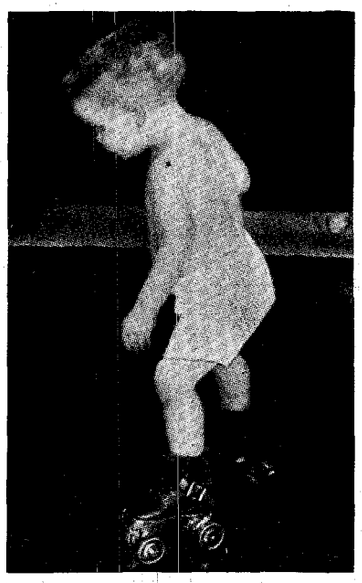
The conditioned twin, now a pretty, curly-headed blond baby, was originally the smaller and weaker of the two. He was put into training from his first day at the clinic, at less than three weeks old. At two-hour intervals he was encouraged to reach and roll. He was turned on his stomach and allowed to try to crawl. He was held up so that his toes could just touch and thus tempted to make little stepping movements.

Each week Jimmy, the unconditioned twin, is allowed to try Johnny's tricks. In this way the progress of the two boys can be compared. At a recent demonstration about fifty physicians, nurses, psychologists and physiologists were invited. Johnny's superior ability made a marked impression on this critical audience.

Most of the observers were interested in the final result of the conditioning. Does it mean that Johnny will be a superman? Or will his rapid progress come to a halt at certain natural limits which his brother will also reach in due time? This is one of the questions that the experiment may answer. One fact has already been revealed. Certain kinds of development can not be hastened, no matter how intensively the child is conditioned. Both babies learned to sit up at practically the same time; they overcame together their infant reflexes, such as grasping a stick. On the other hand, activities like climbing, skating and swimming are definitely affected by training.

More important than the surprizing differences in the purely motor achievements of the twins is the difference in personality which has been developed by training. Tho both children have adequate muscular and mental equipment for the various tricks, Jimmy looks up the steep slant of a slide or ladder, hesitates, and turns away. Johnny walks right up.

"He has such confidence in himself and the world that after a few trials he will attempt anything he is directed to do," Dr. McGraw said recently.



Courtesy of *Science Service*

Skating at nineteen months

There is no question of the value of such an attitude.

Transplanting Tissue

Surgeons for years have been able to transplant skin from one part of a person's body to another, but tissue transplanted from one person to another almost invariably dies within a few weeks, probably because of slight differences in the composition of the blood, which hinder the transplanted cells in establishing themselves at the new site.

A method by which this difficulty may be met was announced recently by Dr. Harvey B. Stone, associate professor of surgery at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore. In collaboration with Dr. J. C. Owings and George O. Gey, Dr. Stone has been able successfully to transplant thyroid and parathyroid gland tissue from one person to another by growing it for a time outside the body in a culture medium made from the blood serum of the prospective recipient.

In this way, he explained, the tissue becomes adapted to its future host, and when transplanted grows quite normally and survives indefinitely. An important feature is that only a few cells from the healthy gland are needed, and this missing tissue is readily replaced in the normal person.

This discovery, if other physicians are as successful with it as Dr. Stone and his associates, may be of the greatest practical importance. Individuals who have lost some essential gland may be permanently cured by transplantation. In the past such persons have required daily treatment for life with gland extracts. Further experimentation along the lines suggested by Dr. Stone may bring nearer the time when whole limbs or organs may be transplanted.

Science Snap-shots

Well Water 2,000 Years Old

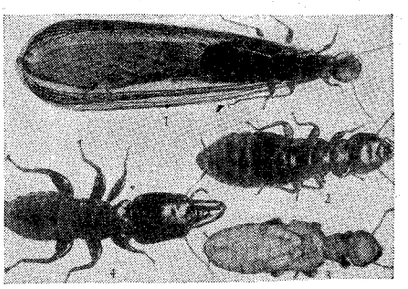
Water from some wells in southern Wisconsin may be 2,000 years old, E. F. Bean, State geologist, has calculated.

Water in these wells, it develops, must first seep through a layer of sandstone from 400 to 1,200 feet thick. The movement of water in this sandstone is only .4 inches an hour, or 292 feet a year. "Nearly 2,000 years must elapse," says the geologist, "before water which falls on central Wisconsin travels 100 miles south through the stone and is pumped out."

Termites Native to America

The wide-spread destructiveness of termites throughout the United States recently noticed by many scientists and engineers is not due to a sudden invasion of these creatures, according to a report by A. A. Brown, chairman of the Termite Investigation Committee of San Francisco, California.

There are fifty-four species known to occur in the United States, he said recently in *Engineering News-Record*, and of these, all but one, or possibly two, are native species. The growing economic problem presented by these pests is a result of the artificial accumulation and wide-spread distribution of their natural food supply in the form of timber in man-made structures.



Courtesy of *Engineering News-Record*

Members of a termite colony; (1) winged reproductive-colonizing male or female; (2) late-growth stage of nymph, which will become soldier; (3) late-growth stage of nymph, which will become winged reproductive; and (4) soldier

This has facilitated their spread and rapidly increased their numbers. Their original function—a useful one—was that of forest scavengers, breaking down and restoring dead-wood tissue to the soil and air.

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Ministers Propose Taxing Churches

Urging That Millions of Dollars' Worth of Property, Now Exempt, Be Required to Share "Gigantic Burden," Churchmen Believe Privileges Should Be Curtailed

THE Church in the United States owns an estate valued at $7,000,000,000 which pays no taxes. In the traditional view of the Government, Federal and State, the Church is the right arm of law and order, mainstay of charity and gatekeeper to Heaven, and the property of the Church has, therefore, always been exempt.

A few individual churches are very wealthy. Trinity Church, in New York City, for instance, possesses property valued at $25,000,000. St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church owns property estimated at $6,600,000. At the other extreme are rural, village and small-town churches which own not a square inch of land or a brick of housing. But they continue to keep open door and to carry on the work of the Lord.

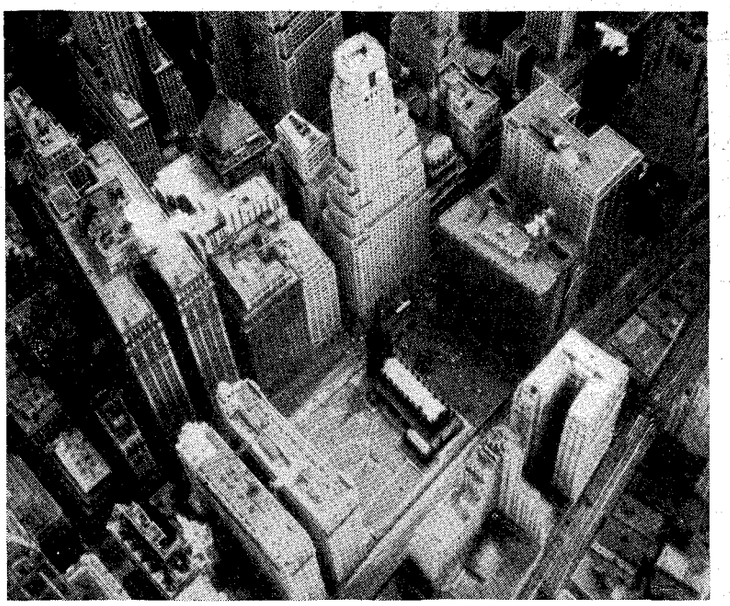
It will be rather surprizing to many to learn, therefore, that three New York City ministrants to religion are appealing to the New York State Legislature to reduce church tax exemption. They believe that the Church should share the heavy economic burden resting on the country. These ministers are John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community Church; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue, and Bishop Francis J. McConnell, former president of the Federal Council of Churches and a tower of strength in the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are chairman and vice-chairmen, respectively, of the City Affairs Committee of New York, a non-partizan committee for civic reconstruction.

Would Lower Exemption

"As churchmen," they say in a published statement, "we feel that the special economic privileges of the Church in the field of tax exemption have been abused and that they should be curtailed. The founders of our republic surely did not intend to place upon the shoulders of the ordinary taxpayers the gigantic burden of service charges involved in maintaining great stretches of valuable tax-exempt land at the heart of large cities. . . . The present practise of automatically exempting all institutions of a certain class, no matter how wisely they are run or how foolishly they are located, continues to exist largely because of tradition and institutional inertia. It is time that churchmen as well as other community leaders cut through the superstitions and traditions which surround tax exemption, and analyze the whole problem from the point of view of economic welfare in 1933."

It is recited in a City Affairs Committee bulletin that churches which have been tax exempt for years are now allowed to sell their land at a profit and keep the profit. The potential profits are enormous. For instance, the land on which Trinity Church is located increased in value from $3,750,000 in 1885 to $24,800,000 in 1932. The land on which St. Bartholomew's Church is located increased in value from $1,250,000 in 1920 to $3,650,000 in 1932. Some years ago, the statement continues, Temple Emanu-El, which was then situated on the corner of Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, sold its land at a profit of millions of dollars, altho the land had been tax exempt for many years. Between 1900 and 1929 the plot increased in value more than 500 per cent.

The Madison Avenue Methodist Church made a profit of $650,000 by selling its old site for an apartment-house and moving around the corner. Instances of this type, says the statement, could be multiplied many times.



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TRINITY CHURCH NESTLING IN NEW YORK'S FINANCIAL MART

An air-plane view of Manhattan's wealthiest church, owner of property valued at $25,000,000

Program of Tax Reform

The program of tax reform suggested by the three New York churchmen includes the taxation of land increment, payment of water charges, taxing of land now held out of use which is tax exempt and a general law providing that no new land acquired for any purposes in the future by a private corporation should be automatically added to the tax-exempt rolls.

If this entering wedge is successful one may guess at the total revenue which might be derived by the community from the new source of taxation.

But would not the gain in revenue be offset by a larger loss?

In his work on "Charitable Exemption from Taxation in New York State on Real and Personal Property" (Lincoln Engraving and Printing Corporation, New York), John Godfrey Saxe says that the ruling principle which has led to tax exemption for churches, colleges, universities, hospitals and other like institutions "is that their service is a public service and, therefore, the people, through their Government, cooperate, to the extent of a limited tax exemption, in maintaining these public-service institutions in the field of liberty. The reason of this public policy is apparent. The non-taxation of *public* buildings is not the exception, but the rule; and the principle has been accepted as axiomatic that *private* property necessary to the essential support of Government ought not to be the subject of taxation. . . . It is based primarily on the theory of the general benefit resulting from an increase of religious, educational or charitable uses. . . . To tax such property would tend to destroy the life which produces a constant increase of taxable property as well as other benefits infinitely more valuable."

In support, Dr. Saxe quotes William D. Guthrie, a president of the State and New York City Bar Association, in a memorandum filed with the Constitutional Convention of 1915: that "each [such] institution lessens the burden which would have to be borne entirely by the community at large and discharged by taxation."

It seems safe to assume that any effort to convert church and charity properties to the necessities of a budget will be strongly resisted.

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"—and Ye Took Me In"

Two women on a train, one along in years, the other not far behind. Outside the car window was a summer scene. "Isn't it pretty!" ventured the older woman. Then: "You know, I'm running away. I want to live my own life and do things my own way

Ready for those in need

for awhile. They won't let me at home. So I'm running away."

The idea was attractive to the other. "I think," she said, "I'll run away, too, some day." And she did.

These two had money in their handbags and extra clothing in their luggage. And, by and by, when the novelty of living in a strange place and doing things their own way had worn off, they bought return tickets, and all was forgiven—and understood.

But there are other reasons than these two had for running away, and the Travelers Aid Society greets the wandering strangers at its thousand gates. A child of eight and a grown-up of eighty-seven were among the runaways assisted by the society in New York City.

Men, women and children come to New York, seeking work and a home at the rainbow's end. But the only pot of gold for them is that filled by contributions to the Travelers Aid. Out of the not-too-lavish hoard the "guests" must be cared for and fed. The service to them, stopping over or passing through, is purely voluntary and as "unsectarian as the railroads themselves." Its current expenses are about $140,000 a year, of which 49 per cent. is expended in direct service to the distressed strangers and 21 per cent. in outright relief. Ten per cent. of the general contribution is spent for administrative expenses. The remainder is underwritten by a single generous donor. The needed funds, therefore, must be raised year by year.

A brief glance shows that the 50,000 people aided in 1932 included stranded and broken families, helpless old people, runaway and missing persons, prospective or deserted brides, unmarried mothers, more than 3,000 children traveling alone and more than 2,500 young girls and women.

There is an old injunction about the stranger within one's gates which New York remembers.

Children to Aid Elevation of Film Standards

Nation-wide Tests Indicate That the Rising Generation Will Eventually Raise the Level of Taste Among Theatergoers

Sodom and Gomorrah have little to teach Hollywood, according to the severest critics of that gay capital of libertarians. The verdict is probably unjust, but certainly (Literary Digest, May 13, 1933) there has been a lavish serving of crime, sex, sudden death, hold-ups and kidnapings in motion-pictures. The effect, if one may trust the review in that issue of a four-year study initiated by the Motion-Picture Research Council and made by the Payne Fund through its Education Research Committee of psychologists and sociologists, was not good for the attendant and attentive juveniles. Some of them, at least, as one reads there, learned "a lotta t'ings" not good for them in a licit adventure into life.

But there is some gold in the dirt. Recent productions have shown what can be done for the audience and the box-office. Debts to virtue have been receipted in full.

Now it has been discovered by a body of educators that the juvenile mind is capable of judging the good from the bad. At the twenty-third annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English, in Detroit, it was announced that nation-wide tests conducted during the last year indicate that the rising generation of theatergoers will eventually elevate the standards of the entire film industry. Results of experiments in photoplay appreciation were presented by William Lewin of Wequahic High School, Newark, New Jersey.

"Pupils under guidance," said Mr. Lewin, "show 85 per cent. superiority in reporting examples of films that have influenced their behavior, the chief influence being in the direction of higher ideals." He added that "if our millions of high-school students can be taught standards for judging motion-pictures, it is likely that a movement to make boys and girls intelligently critical of current photoplays would succeed in raising the level of taste among motion-picture goers."

Sixty-eight groups of pupils were included in the experiment. These were distributed in California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Washington, D. C. In all thirty-six teachers, 1,851 pupils, thirty-one schools and twenty-six cities were considered statistically. There were fifty-seven theaters cooperating, and free admissions totaled approximately 14,000.

Mr. Lewin's report created a profound impression among the 1,000 educators gathered at the meeting, and it was recommended:

1. That units of instruction be introduced into the nation's schools, with a view to improving, by mass education, popular standards of taste and judgment in relation to motion-pictures;

2. That a committee of English teachers regularly preview selected current photoplays, with a view to suggesting which productions are worthy of consideration in the classrooms;

3. That courses in methods of teaching photoplay appreciation be included in the curricula of schools of education;

4. That further experimentation be arranged, with a view to formulating children's criterions, in harmony with those of English teachers, for evaluating photoplays.

The report may be considered, perhaps, as a gain for motion-pictures, since it presents a standard. The child's opinion is, of all, the least prejudiced.

The "Funnies" Championed

The pen-and-ink people of the comics who daily charm and thrill millions of children find a doughty champion in Dr. William F. Lorenz, psychiatrist at the University of Wisconsin. That discerning scholar has studied the effects of the "funnies" on his own brood and on hundreds of "problem" children, and concludes that the strips are almost invariably beneficial. They are, he declares emphatically, the "literature of childhood" and a stimulant in the right direction.

The child's emotional life, he pointed out in a recent address, is not developed by direction as is his intellectual life, but by accidental contacts with other children, with adults, and with books or papers he reads voluntarily or stories told him. Not only that, but Dr. Lorenz declares that many unhappy boys and girls have found in comics a diversion which has saved them from grave mental disorder. The comics supply "an emotional exercise within a healthy range."

Last Note

It was the last bill and finis to a tragedy. On the edge of the green piece of paper shoved under his wicket a Dallas bank cashier read: "This is the last of a $100,000 fortune spent on wine, women and song. I am now in jail awaiting execution for murder."

To that no moralist could add.

Convicts, Cops and Football

"Cheese it, de cops." With a mighty spurt, the convict broke through the police line for a touch-down, and Sing Sing echoed to the resultant roar. The net profit to the Prison's Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing from this and other games was $4,527, according to Warden Lewis E. Lawes. Out of ten games played the Sing Sing team won nine, one of which was with their friends, "de cops."

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An Art Gallery Three Years Growing

The Museum Erected Through the Munificence of the Late Publisher of the Kansas City Star *and His Family Is the Crown of His Work for His City*

Dorr News Service

THE WILLIAM ROCKHILL NELSON GALLERY OF ART AND ATKINS MUSEUM
Designed by Wight and Wight, Architects

KANSAS CITY and the Southwest are rejoicing in the opening of the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art and Atkins Museum—Kansas City, because it harbors the fine classic building erected through the munificence of the late Mr. Nelson and his family; and the Southwest, because the benefactions of this institution are designed to extend to its citizens also. Art galleries have before been founded by private citizens, but few probably on the scale of this one created by "the bulky, middle-aged man who stormed into Kansas City in 1880." That characterization is given by the Kansas City *Star*, a paper he founded and directed in a community dominated by frontier traditions. "Into this incongruous environment," says *The Star*, "plunged a man who, in spite of his English ancestry, was essentially a Latin in his feeling for order, beauty and splendor—a Lorenzo the Magnificent, with a dash of Jim Hill the builder and Oliver Cromwell the rebel."

The frontier village had to be made into a modern city. "I was going to live there, wasn't I?" Mr. Nelson was wont to say in later years. "By God, it was a ground-hog case," and it had to be made into a place that somebody besides a few dollar swappers would want to live in.

His newspaper set to work on and continued that effort, and his art gallery is the crown of all the other things he did for his adopted city.

"Don't talk to me about a campaign to bring a lot of cheap labor to Kansas City to make cotton prints," he once exclaimed to a delegation of town boosters. "Put on a campaign for an art gallery and I'm with you."

This spirit infected his family and friends, and the funds he left in his will were increased by them. The site of the gallery, Oak Hall, is the site of the family home and grounds, and the name Atkins, incorporated in the title of the institution, is that borne by a family from whom bequests for a similar purpose were derived. The Atkins Museum forms the east wing.

In years past Mr. Nelson spent two years in Europe and gave much time to the study of art collections there. He had copies made of some of the great masterpieces, and thus begun the art education of his fellow citizens. But copies do not make a great collection. He did not live to see the things which his gallery now holds. It was his stipulation that the works of art acquired for the museum must be by masters who had been dead at least thirty years. When the funds from the Nelson estate became available in 1926 through the death of his daughter, Laura Nelson Kirkwood, it seemed impossible to create an adequate collection even with the millions then available. Masterpieces were locked up in museums or private collections, and immense sums were asked for the few available.

Courtesy of *The Art News*

William Rockhill Nelson

The depression helped to solve the problem of the trustees, who brought a group of experts to their assistance.

It will take time, writes Dr. Alfred M. Frankfurter in *The Art News* (N. Y.), to see in its correct perspective "this amazing picture of the *creation*, pure and simple, of an art gallery of international importance within the almost incredibly brief time of three years."

He thinks, too, that "this accomplishment may then serve as a handsome testimonial to our present much-disputed capitalistic-democratic society—to the 'American system' which to-day stands rather in need of a convincing argument toward its permanent value to humanity."

He sees his argument bolstered by the present situation at a moment when "the most formidable antagonists of our order are dispersing, piece by piece, their great public and private collections of art. In other words, while "for the last five years the Hermitage and the Kremlin are gradually being denuded of a nationally artistic heritage by a collectivized 'Government of the people,' the America of much-decried materialism is building lasting artistic monuments."

The Art News of December 9 is a sumptuous number, devoted to the new Kansas City Gallery, and containing numerous reproductions of its possessions. We find there described or reproduced paintings of the Italian schools, an extensive representation of the Spanish school, the German, Dutch, French, and English schools, and the American hundred percenters in "an interesting enough array."

To enumerate these would be impossible here.

For those too far removed for a visit to this Middle Western city this number, as well as *The Art Digest* which performs a similar service, will interest all art lovers.

It is not alone pictorial art that finds itself installed here. An American wing contains five paneled rooms with furnishings from sections north and south; European and Oriental furniture and decorations have a permanent place, classic and Renaissance sculpture in limited quantities. Modern American art will be exhibited by loans.

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A Witty Literary Politician

Augustine Birrell, Who Held Important Governmental Posts, Is Most Famous for His Kindly, Ironic Comments on Life

We have all heard of "Spoonerisms," that verbal trick of getting the cart before the horse. The word is derived from the name of the man, an Oxford clergyman who was reputed to have got his words tangled, and said "kinkering kongs" for "conquering kings."

Another Englishman, recently deceased, whose name gave a new word to the English language — "Birrellism" — was Augustine Birrell. He is best known to us as the author of two volumes called "Obiter Dicta," published in 1884 and 1887. They were read and talked about at the time, sometimes even carried about in the street-cars for occasional dips into his pungent writing.

As Mr. Birrell went through life, the London *Daily Telegraph* has observed, "it was his *obiter dicta*, his side remarks on literature, politics and human nature that earned for him the peculiarly affectionate admiration with which he was universally regarded."

This writer gave us a definition of "Birrellism" that may yet find its way into dictionaries. It "stands for a passing comment on life in which irony and kindly mordancy combine, often with an apparent irrelevance, to produce something entirely novel in its flavor."

Birrell, who lived to be eighty-three, became a lawyer, went into Parliament and held the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland in nine of the most difficult years of the country's history. His term from 1907 to 1916 covered Ulster's preparations for civil war, the Curragh mutiny episode, the gun-running battle in Dublin in July, 1914, and a trip on a destroyer across the Irish Channel following the Easter rebellion of 1916. Strange situations these for a literary man, and he later confessed that he was "singularly unobservant of the inner trend of Irish politics." But when in Parliament, before he became a Minister, it was said that he could sum up an involved situation so that even his opponents were often forced to admit that he could give a better résumé in an epigram than others could do in lengthy expositions.

From Cambridge he went to the bar in 1875, being then twenty-five, where, so Montagu Smith wrote in *The Daily Mail*, "his puckish wit was not of the kind to make him popular with judges":

"Thus, defending in an action for libel before Lord (then Mr. Justice) Darling, he asked: 'Were they going to punish people simply for having a lively fancy?'

" 'There would not be many to punish,' interposed his lordship.

"To which Mr. Birrell's retort was: 'I do not think that many judicial vacancies would be created, my lord.' "

As a figure in society the Manchester *Guardian* thus described his conversation:

"An old social observer who has known London society since the eighties tells me that Mr. Augustine Birrell was at one time considered the second-best conversationalist in London, Lord Rosebery then being the first. Birrell was known for his wit as a writer, but too often hostesses have been disappointed in their expectations about witty writers. Birrell did not disappoint them. He had not only sparkling wit that played over his knowledge on nearly every

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL

From a drawing by Walter Tittle

general subject, but he never monopolized the conversation, giving every one a chance.

"An egoist has been defined as a man who never gave you a chance to talk about yourself. Birrell was not like that. When he ceased to go into London society the mental temperature of the houses he frequented decidedly dropped."

The Guardian wrote:

"One of the essays, for instance, virtually initiated that devoted cult of Lamb which to-day has made 'Saint Charles' the most beloved of the men of letters of his time.

"His essay on 'The Alleged Obscurity of Browning' concurred, like that on Lamb, with a growing tendency of opinion and helped it to crystallize, while his vindication of Carlyle must be reckoned one of his best services to a wise and large-minded criticism.

"For he wrote on the morrow of the 'Reminiscences,' when all who had suffered from the flagellations inflicted, in some of the loftiest causes and in some of the basest, by the great Tory-Radical fell vindictively upon his memory."

Government Aid to Artists

A project which may, or perhaps ought to, eventuate in a ministry of fine arts as part of the national government is the "Public Works of Art" to provide employment under the Civil Works Administration for approximately 2,500 artists, including mural painters, sculptors, and craftsmen, in various parts of the country.

News of this followed a meeting attended Friday, December 8, by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the home of Edward Bruce, the American painter, in Washington, which brought together leaders in American art and government officials.

The Public Works of Art project will be under the general supervision of L. W. Robert, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who will have as his advisers the Advisory Committee to the Treasury on Fine Arts. A special organization has been set up for carrying out of the work, which is headed by a central office in the Treasury Department in Washington, with Forbes Watson, as technical director. Headquarters have been established in Room 168, Treasury Building.

Fourteen regional committees throughout the country will select the artists in their respective territories from applications made to them, the central organization in Washington taking no part in considering applications.

The Treasury Department support of the arts will include, in addition to the Civil Works project, an active movement for the embellishment of public buildings in various parts of the country.

The artists now unemployed, declared Mr. Bruce, Secretary of the Advisory Committee, are to be given employment in their own field under conditions calculated not to deflate their inspiration.

The project calls for employing the now unemployed artists in the general embellishment of Federal and other publicly owned buildings, in Washington and throughout the country. These may include buildings which are supported wholely or in part by tax funds, such as Federal and State administrative buildings, buildings on Indian reservations, parks, public schools, hospitals, land-grant colleges, custom-houses, court-houses, municipal libraries, museums, zoos, and other public structures.

The artists will also be employed in making pictorial records of national activities, especially under the recovery program. They will also be used to improve the craftsmanship of furnishings of public buildings.

Forbes Watson observed:

"More now than at any time during the past fifteen years the American artist is contemplating the American scene. More than ever he is looking at and into the life of his own land. So that at this time particularly the Government's project should result in a valuable native record.

"Our artists, with the inspiring support of the Federal Government, will undoubtedly produce a lasting record of the life and activities of their country."

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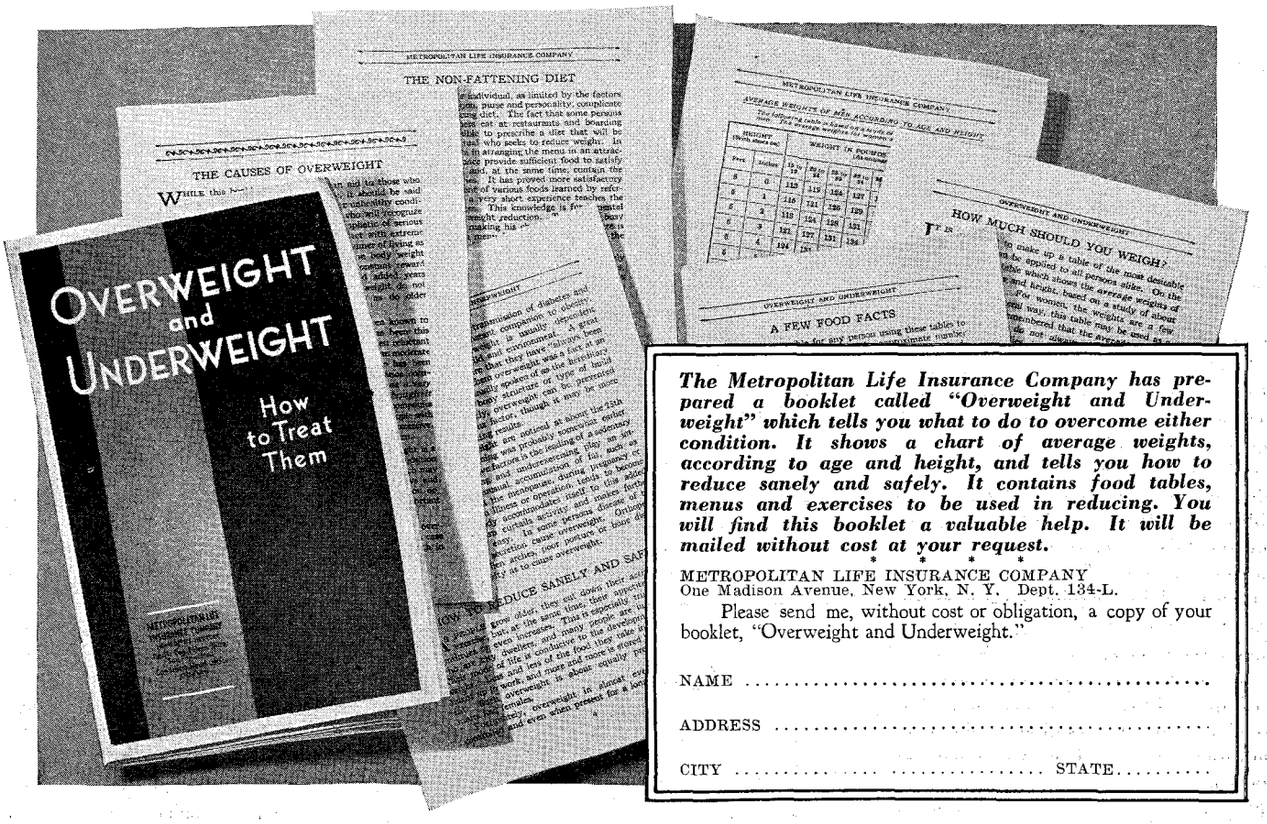
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AVERAGE WEIGHTS OF MEN ACCORDING TO AGE AND HEIGHT
HOW MUCH SHOULD YOU WEIGH?
OVERWEIGHT AND UNDERWEIGHT
A FEW FOOD FACTS
HOW TO REDUCE SANELY AND SAFELY

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has prepared a booklet called "Overweight and Underweight" which tells you what to do to overcome either condition. It shows a chart of average weights, according to age and height, and tells you how to reduce sanely and safely. It contains food tables, menus and exercises to be used in reducing. You will find this booklet a valuable help. It will be mailed without cost at your request.

* * *

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Overweight is Dangerous

IT IS sometimes extremely difficult to persuade a jolly person who weighs many pounds too much—and who honestly says "I never felt better in my life"—that excess pounds are as dangerous as some of the diseases to which he would give immediate attention, if afflicted.

Consider these figures, especially if you are more than 35: People past 45 who weigh 20% more than the average have a deathrate greater by one half than the average for their age. If they have a persistent 40% overweight, the rate is almost double that of the average.

As a simple cold may lead to pneumonia or to serious bronchial trouble, so excess weight may be a forerunner of high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes, kidney trouble, hardening of the arteries, or apoplexy. It makes recovery from surgical operations and acute diseases more difficult.

In rare instances, overweight is caused by disease of the glands of internal secretion, but in nearly every case it is brought on by eating too much food and exercising too little.

You will not be uncomfortably hungry if you gradually change to foods which are bulkier and less fattening than the foods which have brought the dangerous extra pounds. With a corrected diet and proper exercise, it is usually possible to reduce excess weight, comfortably, about a pound a week, until a reasonable reduction has been attained.

Do not attempt abrupt or too extensive reduction of weight. Beware of "reducing" medicines. Some of them would wreck a normal person's constitution, to say nothing of a fat person's. Before taking any drug in an attempt to reduce your weight, consult your own physician.

If you weigh too much you should treat your overweight as you would a menacing disease. Give it immediate attention. Fill out and mail above coupon.

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The Highlights of Sport for 1933

The West Gains Supremacy Over the East in All Forms of Major Competition Save Golf; in the International Arena the Year Brings America an Even Split With Rivals

By Reagan McCrary

IN America, the year 1933 marks another step in the march of the West to supremacy in sports. Football, track, tennis, crew, polo—in nearly every sport save golf, the palm has passed to the West. Internationally, America has about split even in sports. An American team lost the Davis Cup matches to England and an English team lost the Wightman Cup to America. The heavyweight boxing crown passed to Italy, and a schoolboy crew, Kent, won the Thames Challenge Cup in the Royal Henley Regatta. The American Ryder Cup golf team lost to England and an American won the British Open Championship. So it goes.

Hockey. The year opened with the sportlight on hockey. A Harvard sextet took up athletic relations with Princeton where they had come to an end at the close of the 1926 football season. Thus was the Big Three, the First Triumvirate of sport, reborn to the tune of a Harvard victory. Among the feeders and farms for National League hockey, the Boston Olympic Club won the World Amateur Championship, and another Boston club won the Fontaine Cup in the Canadian-American League. The Boston Bruins were shut out of the finals of the N.H.L. by the Toronto Maple Leafs in the longest overtime game in the history of hockey. The Leafs went into the finals for the Stanley Cup with the New York Rangers. Thanks to the sterling work of a recruit goalie, Aitkenhead, and veteran first-line of the two Cooks and Boucher, the Rangers won the Cup. The beginning of the 1934 season finds them climbing out of the cellar.

Baseball. The season opened with Babe Ruth a holdout as usual, and again as usual Colonel Ruppert kept him with the Yankees, this time under a one-year contract for $52,000. The World Series for 1933 produced a real upset. When the Giants' young first baseman, Terry of Tennessee, took over the reins of the club after the veteran McGraw retired, nobody would have picked his team for the pennant. Terry fooled them all and took the title: World Champions. Carl Owen Hubbell, the Giants' lanky Oklahoma southpaw pitching hero of the World Series, was voted the outstanding performer in the realm of sports for the year 1933 by a poll of all the sports editors and writers in America. The 1934 season has already started moving with the break-up of Connie Mack's old championship Philadelphia Athletics and the official adoption of a uniform ball patterned after the livelier sphere used by the American League.

Boxing. The year began with Jack Sharkey on the heavyweight throne. Boxing had long been slipping, and the end of the sport seemed nearer than ever when Ernie Schaaf died after his fight with the giant Carnera. A new star arose in Max Baer, the Californian, who beat Max Schmeling on a technical knockout. Sports writers pointed to the colorful Baer as the next champion. The perennial contender, Tommy Loughran, beat his perennial opponent, Steve Hamas. And then Sharkey lost his head and his crown by a knockout at the hands of Primo Carnera. After that, both King Levinsky and Loughran beat Sharkey. The Sailor was through. Two of the most colorful of the lighter fighters, Kid Chocolate and Tony Canzoneri, met and the Cuban lightweight went down for the count. Canzoneri is on his way back and Chocolate is on his way out. As the year closes, there are rumors of a Carnera-Loughran match for Miami and, later, a Carnera-Baer fight.

Outstanding Performers in Sport for 1933*

Name	*Sport*	*Votes*
Carl Hubbell,	baseball	55
Jack Lovelock,	track	25
Johnny Goodman,	golf	19
Fred Perry,	tennis	15
Glenn Cunningham,	track	8
Jack Westrope,	jockey	6
Densmore Shute,	golf	5
Irvine Warburton,	football	5
Max Baer,	boxing	4
Primo Carnera,	boxing	2

*Compiled from a poll conducted by the Associated Press among the leading sports writers and editors of the country.

Golf. The winter season opened in Agua Caliente when Paul Runyan bettered Horton Smith's second money 289 by two strokes and won the Open Championship. Sarazen, one of the greatest golfers in history, started a real controversy when he proposed an eight-inch cup to make the game more exciting on the greens. Yale won the intercollegiate contest before the golf season broke into the head-lines. Johnny Goodman, the amateur from Omaha, through his mastery of the short game, defeated another newcomer, the rangy Texan, Ralph Guldahl, by one stroke with a card of 287 to win the Open Championship title. Then two Americans, Craig Wood and Denny Shute, went over to tie for the British Open crown, each finishing in 292. Shute beat Wood in a 36-hole playoff by five strokes with a card of 75, 74—149. Gene Sarazen won the professional championship of America. A new face and a young one topped the amateurs when George T. Dunlap defeated Max Marston, 6 and 5, to win the U. S. Championship in a one-sided match at Cincinnati. Helen Hicks failed to wrest the women's title from Virginia Van Wie. As the season drew to a close, Denny Shute, the lanky Philadelphia pro who won the British Open, took the charity match from Johnny Goodman, U. S. Open Champion, for the mythical "world's championship" by way of warming up for his defense of the $10,000 Biltmore Open Championship.

Rowing. This has been a most interesting year for the college crews. Cambridge started the ball rolling by defeating Oxford for the tenth straight victory—a record. Yale made a clean sweep of the races on her traditional Derby Day and continued to gain a reputation for invincibility that was unexpectedly and utterly upset by Harvard in the colorful races at New London. The youngsters at Kent School performed a miracle by going over to England and winning the Thames Challenge Cup in the Royal Henley Regatta. The Poughkeepsie races were moved out to the west coast this year, where the Washington crew of huskies showed their coxswain's back to the crews from Yale, Harvard, and Cornell. The year for crew closes on a note of tragedy with the death of young Dick Glendon, the Columbia coach.

Track. In a year that saw world records fall in pole-vaulting, the shot-put, the discus throw, the javelin throw and other events, one feat stands out above all others: The race between Jack Lovelock of Oxford and Capt. Bill Bonthron of Princeton. The Olympics were held just a year ago; marks were set then that should stand for a few years. But this year, the Oxford-Cambridge track team came over to carry on international competition. They lost to the Harvard-Yale team and to the Princeton-Cornell team, but Lovelock has left a victory behind him that made history. He breasted the tape at the end of a mile to lead Bonthron to a new record. Lovelock's mile in four minutes and seven and six-tenths seconds set a new world mark and the fighting Bonthron crossed in his wake to break the American record for the mile.

Horse-Racing. The Sport of Kings! The year began with a real victory for the American turf: Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark's Kellsboro Jack won the English Grand National. The Kentucky Derby gave a suggestion of professional hockey when Broker's Tip won with Jockey Fisher, who rode Head Play, hanging on to the saddle cloth of the winner. Jockey Meade, who brought Broker's Tip home ahead of the field, struck Fisher to make him let go of the saddle cloth. Both jockeys were suspended and Broker's Tip was allowed to stand as the winner of the Derby. The internationally famous gentleman rider, G. H. (Pete) Bostwick, broke his collar-bone at Pimlico and retired for the season to watch gentleman rider McKinney surpass his record. Head Play justified his reputation by beating Broker's Tip

(Continued on page 26)

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TENSE MOMENTS AND OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN THE SPORTS YEAR

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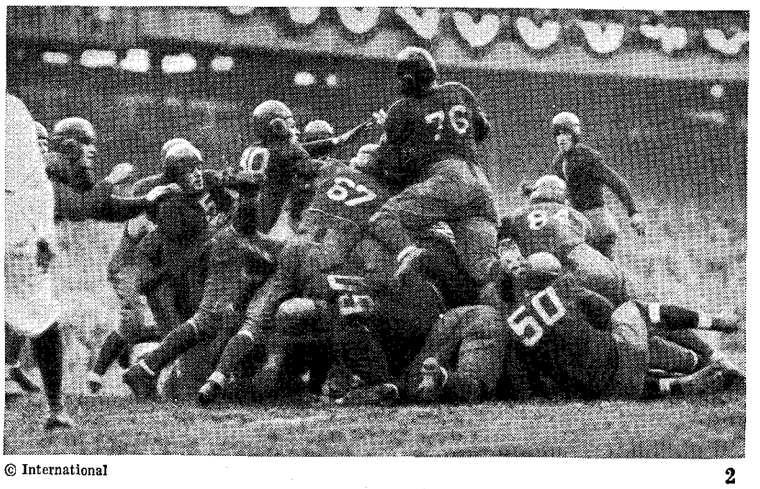

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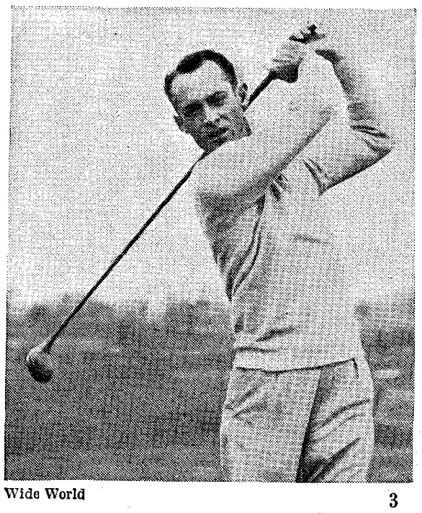

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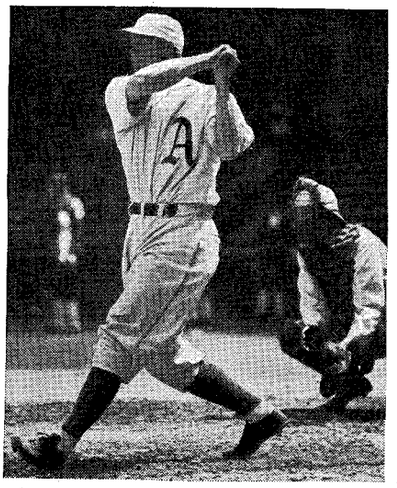

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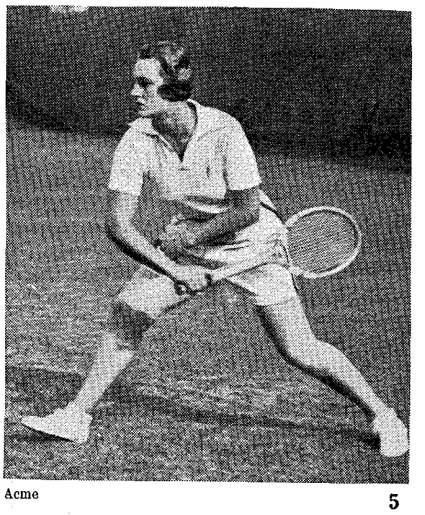

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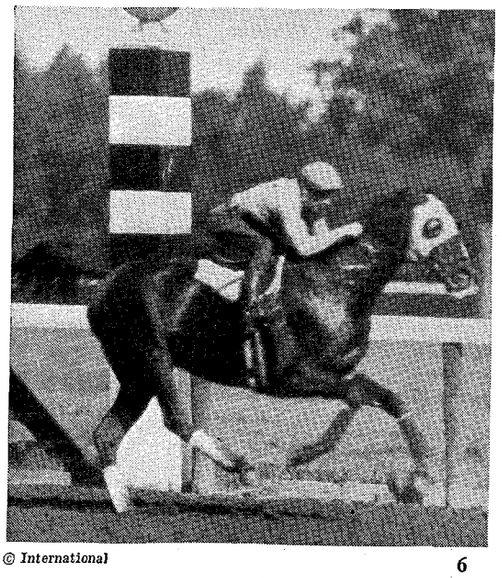

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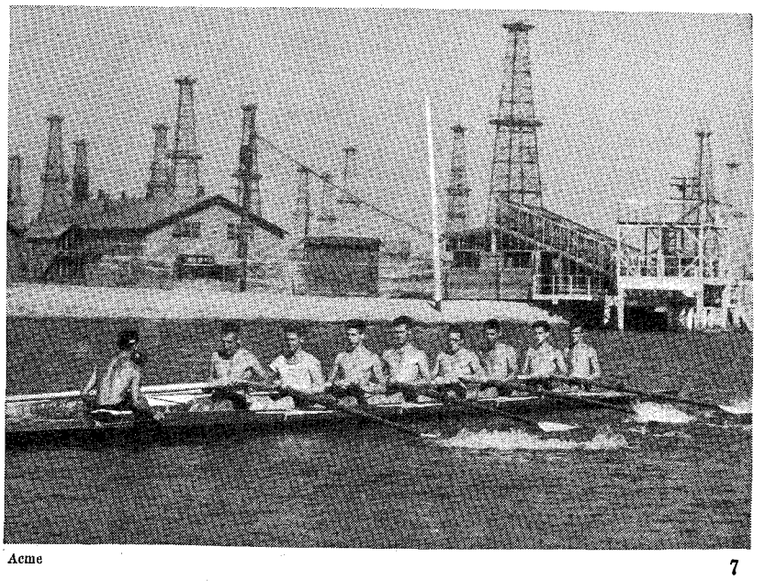

Acme 7

1—Jack Lovelock, the Oxford miler, setting a record at Princeton, with W. R. Bonthron seven yards behind. 2—One of the most dramatic moments of the football season: Fordham loses the ball within six inches of a touch-down, and St. Mary's wins an exciting game by 13 to 6. Had the ball been put over, Fordham might at least have tied the score. 3—Densmore Shute, winner of the British Open Golf Championship. 4—Jimmie Foxx, American League batting champion with an average of .356. 5—Helen Jacobs won by default from Helen Wills Moody and retained the women's tennis championship; introduces "shorts" to Forest Hills. 6—Equipoise, C. V. Whitney's horse, fourth ranking money-winner, and victor in the Arlington Handicap. 7—The West demonstrates again its supremacy over the East: The University of Washington crew, winner of the National Intercollegiate Regatta, which defeated the three Eastern crews—Yale, Harvard, and Cornell and the University of California at Los Angeles.

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The new way to face winter is not only to look out for exposure

but also to build up resistance!

It never pays to brave bad weather unprotected. But neither is it wise to stop with *outward* precautions.

If you want to avoid the chance of uncomfortable winter ills, you must also keep your own physical condition at prime. You *must build up your resistance!*

This is a new idea which has taken strong hold among thoughtful people. They see the mistake in letting their resistance run so low that they cannot stand the slightest exposure, in waiting until they're actually sick to begin building up.

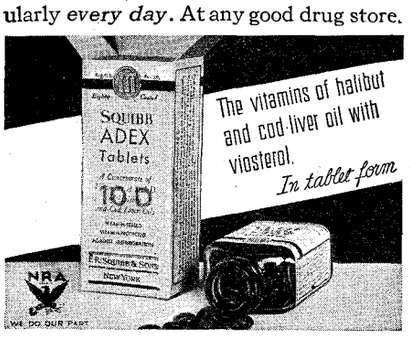
What these people do now is to protect themselves *in advance* against the special demands of winter. Each fall they begin with a *resistance builder!* Two factors, they have found, contribute particularly to their well-being—Vitamins A and D.

Physicians often advise people who fail to get enough of these factors to take halibut and cod-liver oils or Viosterol.

But there's another way to obtain Vitamins A and D without the use of the oils. An easy to take concentrate supplies them —*Squibb Adex Tablets-10 D!*

Squibb Adex tablets differ from any other source of resistance-building Vitamin A and sunshine Vitamin D. Each tablet contains 1000 units of Vitamin A and 2450 of Vitamin D, specially protected to ensure you of their benefits.

Start with Adex now. Take them regularly *every day*. At any good drug store.



The Highlights of Sport for 1933

(Continued from page 24)

in the Preakness. A real dream was realized when Lord Derby's Hyperion won the English Derby. Jockey Westrope booted home 297 winners to top the English record of 246 scored by Jockey Gordon Richards. Three other winners came in rapid succession; Hurryoff in the Belmont Stakes; Cæsar's Ghost in the Saratoga Handicap; Singing Wood in the Belmont Futurity. At Laurel, Winooka, the Australian horse, finished last to A. C. Bostwick's Mate, Gold Step and Kerry Patch. Again in a special race at the United Hunts meeting at Belmont, Winooka finished last to Dark Secret's win of the Whitney Gold Trophy. C. V. Whitney's Equipoise was the top-notcher of the year, beginning the season with five straight wins, thus ranking as the world's fourth money winner with a total of $322,970. His most famous victory was in the Arlington Handicap, one mile in 2:02 4/5 with 135 pounds up.

Tennis. This has been one of the most eventful years in tennis since Tilden flourished in the amateurs. The American Davis Cup players—Vines, Allison, Lott, Van Ryn—went into the final rounds as favorites. Jack Crawford, the sensational Australian, had won out in the Wimbledon singles earlier, and Borotra and Brugnon had taken the doubles in those matches. Still it looked like an American year. It came as a real upset when Vines collapsed on the courts, and the Americans' chances for victory vanished as the English annexed the singles. Fred Perry, the English player, came out of the Davis Cup matches to share top honors with "Bunny" Austin. American tennis found some measure of revenge when the invading English women's team lost the Wightman Cup at Forest Hills. Greatest upset was Helen Jacobs's victory by default over Helen Wills Moody for the Women's National crown. The English star, Fred Perry, came over to win the singles crown in America, and then go on out West to keep his Pacific-Southwest title. As the season ends, Frank Shields is No. 1 ranking player, leading Wilmer Allison and Lester Stoefen, who are ranked second and third respectively in America. A. Wallis Meyers, noted English tennis authority, ranks Australian Jack Crawford as the premier player in the world. Ellsworth Vines, who was the first ranking player last year, has now joined the professionals.

Football Championship Winners Among Major Elevens

East—Princeton (best record).

Big Ten—Michigan.

Big Six—Nebraska.

Southeast—Alabama.

South—Duke, with South Carolina unbeaten and untied, but having one victory less than Duke.

Pacific—Stanford and Oregon (tie).

Rocky Mountain—Utah, Denver and Colorado Aggies (tie).

Missouri Valley — Oklahoma A. and M.

Southwest—Arkansas, on a basis of its game record. However, it was decided that this should be declared a "no-title year" after Arkansas had been judged disqualified in the race for having played an ineligible man in conference games.

National League—Chicago Bears won world's professional football title in playoff with New York Giants.

Polo. For the first time in the history of the game, polo supremacy passed officially into the West, when the colorful Western combination of Williams, Smith, Boeseke, Roark, and later Pedley, defeated the strong Eastern side, two games to one at Onwentsia. Cecil Smith was heralded as a new 10-goal player. Tommy Hitchcock suffered a concussion in the East-West series that kept him out of polo for the rest of the season. Seymour Knox's Aurora team won both the Open Championship and the Monty Waterbury. Elmer Boeseke, playing with Aurora, was the star at season's end. The indoor polo game gained much in the way of a following when the finals for the Indoor Open Championship were played in Chicago. Winston Guest hastily reorganized his Optimists and went out to Chicago to defend the title and succeeded in stealing both the title and the show.

Football. This season has produced two major surprizes: Notre Dame and Princeton. Notre Dame got off to a miserable start and came up to an unbeaten Army team as decidedly an underdog. Notre Dame outplayed the Army from the first whistle—as was the case in nearly all the other games in respect to yardage gained—but this time the "Fighting Irish" came out on the long end of the score. Princeton's coach, Crisler, molded a bunch of sophomores into a team that was the match for any in the country. They finished the season unbeaten and untied, a new sensation for a Princeton team. Princeton gets back in the Big Three next year, and with a bunch of junior regulars, it looks as if they will begin with a victory over their old rivals. Coach Kipke turned out another set of Big Ten Champions that were awarded the Knute Rockne Trophy as the best team in the country on the basis of the Dikinson system. Coach Dana X. Bible out at Nebraska developed his fourth Big Six title team and the logical choice to meet Stanford in the Rose Bowl. However, Lou Little won that prize, a questionable victory in several respects. A great many observers are convinced that Pittsburgh should have been selected. Princeton was a clear choice, but was unable to accept a bid. Coach Little has a real problem in trying to match his meager man-power against the Stanford team. But win, lose, or draw, the Rose Bowl game always makes a rousing welcome for a New Year in sports from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

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The Fastest Game in North America

A High Degree of Perfection Has Been Brought to Professional Hockey, a Game Which "Belongs to the Fans"

A blue-shirted player with a large "6" on his back hopped over the boards onto the deserted ice in Madison Square Garden on the night of November 16 and skimmed a puck into an empty net—Capt. William Osser Cook of the New York Rangers had officially ushered in another National Hockey League season in Manhattan. The Stanley Cup pennant rippled alongside the 1932 National Hockey League title banner—dual witness to the championship status of the Rangers and symbolic equivalent of the World Series Championship in baseball. New York hockey fans from rafters to rink-side settled back to watch the champions start the season in the cellar.

Madison Square Garden was promoted by Tex Rickard as winter quarters for boxing. It is an interesting fact that the Garden is packed for horse shows, political rallies, rodeos, the circus, charity concerts, six-day bicycle races, for almost everything, in fact, except boxing. Rickard was most reluctant to equip his indoor boxing plant for ice hockey, the one attraction on the Garden calendar that has been the most consistent money-maker.

Action the Answer

The thirty-one-year-old Ranger veteran, Frank Boucher, has the puck. He swings back and around his own net, gathers speed and zooms down the ice. Bill and Bun Cook fall in and the greatest forward line in the history of hockey storms down upon the mattressed little man in the enemy net. That wave might pile up against a lone defender like Black Hawk Lionel Conacher, the greatest all-around athlete in Canadian history; or Maple Leaf back-line invincibles like Day, King Clancy, Horner, and Alex Levinsky may drive that furious attack into the boards; or pink-cheeked Eddie Shore, of the Boston Bruins, might snare the puck from that whirlwind of Rangers and wriggle through for a lone dash back up the ice. Action! No matter if the red goal-light never burns during a game—rarely are there as many as ten goals scored during one game—yet every minute will bring toe-curling action and blistering speed.

As in the case of football, the professionals have brought perfection to hockey, and even more so than in the case of baseball, professional hockey belongs to the fans. You can sit among the rafters and see where the hair stops and the bald begins on Ranger Ching Johnson's head. Or in that opening game for the Americans, you could see far better than the umpire who signaled the goal when the puck was resting on the *outside* of the net. You promptly join your neighbors in yelling "Robber!" because you saw exactly what happened. You don't have to take the word of a fan who sat behind the plate. Then, too, your wail of complaint sounds much louder in the Garden than it would in the vastness of the Yankee Stadium. Keeping the game indoors does something to the crowd, adds volume, intensity to their reactions.

Club owners outside of New York have tried to build up stories of feuds and vendettas that exist among the clubs in order to draw more fans to the games. A recent clash in Boston sent one player to the hospital in a desperate struggle for his life. Officially, an executive of the N.H.L. hurried over to Boston to conduct an investigation. Unofficially, however, some not uninterested parties are singing hallelujahs because hockey is regaining its name as a bruising game. Roughness makes good newspaper head-lines, and head-lines fill the seats.

The life of the professional hockey referee is not a happy one, less so than ever this season in spite of the fact that each of the two referees who handle a game has only half the ice to cover under the new rules. The rules are forever changing in the laboratory of the N.H.L., and the referees seem to learn the rules long before the fans and the players, and usually quite differently. Officials who are blamed for not keeping the game under control must be somewhat bewildered to learn that Bruin manager Ross is again fiddling with the rules to eliminate so much whistle-blowing. The latest Ross rule allows a player on the attacking side to cross the blue line ahead of the puck without drawing the whistle. The Americans gave the new rule a try in their game with the Bruins and in so doing, surrendered a two-goal lead and took a 5—4 licking.

Prospects This Year

It is a bit early to start predicting the winner of the Stanley Cup for this season. At the present writing, the veteran Rangers have puzzled most observers by their extended stopover in the cellar during the season's first laps. With the exception of two rookies, the club is the same that won the Cup last year, but they are all one year older, and a year takes much more out of the wind and legs of that famous first line of veterans, Cook, Cook, and Boucher, than it adds to their playing in the way of experience.

Manager Patrick doesn't seem to be too worried about the showing the Rangers have made. They have always been slow starters and strong finishers.

They play the Toronto Maple Leafs to-night on home ice, Madison Square Garden. This game to-night between last year's finalists for the Stanley Cup should give sports columnists something upon which to base this year's guesses.

Chubby Red Wing Manager Adams of the Detroit Club has every reason to be proud of his outfit, topnotchers of the early weeks. Their game next Saturday night in Detroit against the Toronto Maple Leafs, leaders of the Canadian section of the N.H.L., might be a shadow of coming events.

The Maple Leafs went into the finals for the Stanley Cup with the Rangers last year. It might be the Red Wings from Detroit this time.

DOCTORS WELCOME PASSING OF GEARSHIFT LEVER

● Some of the finest of the many compliments being paid the REO SELF-SHIFTER are coming from doctors. They not only appreciate its great convenience themselves, but recommend it for anyone who is the least bit nervous in traffic.

The fact that you do not have to shift gears by hand, they point out, takes a tremendous strain off *any driver*. It permits concentration on the wheel and on the road ahead.

It saves fatigue—because countless tiring motions are eliminated.

Doctors also appreciate the removal of the gearshift lever because it enables them to slide easily across the seat and get in or out on the right side of the car—without exposing themselves to the slush and traffic of the street.

Incidentally, the absence of the gearshift lever also permits three to ride in comfort in the front compartment.

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President, Reo Motor Car Co.

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Psychology at the Bridge Table

By Walter Malowan

Member of the 1933 All-American Championship team and Secretary of the International Contract Bridge Union

PSYCHOLOGY in bridge is the ability to guess your partner and to outguess your opponents. You must sense what your partner wants to do and wants you to do; what he is able to do and what he is likely to do. Even when a player has full confidence in his partner, he should try whenever possible to prevent him from making a mistake. Here is a good example:

With South playing the hand at five clubs, the dummy held spades K J 7 4, hearts A 9 6, diamonds 10 3, clubs Q J 3 2.

East's hand was spades 10 9, hearts 10 8 7, diamonds A K Q 7 5 4, clubs K 10.

West led the nine of diamonds, East took with the king, and followed with the ace, on which West played the two of diamonds, showing that he held only two in that suit. East thoughtlessly played the queen of diamonds to the third trick, West discarded and South made his contract, as the club finesse succeeded. How different the result would have been had East led a small diamond instead of the queen! This would have induced West to trump, forcing out a club honor in the dummy, and no matter how the declarer handled the trump situation, East would have made a trump trick.

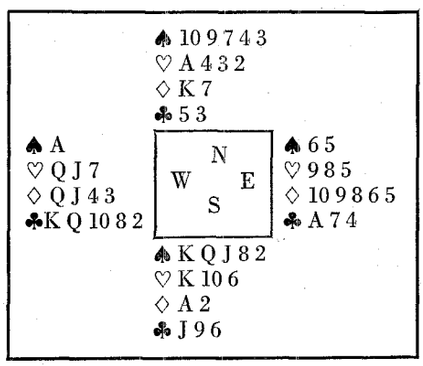
One of the cleverest psychological feats on record in bridge is credited to one of our great women players. She held spades K J 9 5 4, hearts 7 2, diamonds none, clubs A K Q 9 7 6. With her side vulnerable, her partner, to her pleasant surprize, opened with a bid of one spade. East overcalled with two hearts and she, in the South position, promptly went out for "big game," and overcalled with three hearts. This is a forcing bid and is meant to convey to the partner the information that the assisting hand holds the ace or a void in the suit bid by the opponents. From then on the bidding proceeded merrily, and the woman expert finally bid seven spades, never mentioning her club suit. Having expert opponents, she knew that diamonds or clubs would be led. They, naturally, would consider a heart lead useless, as they could scarcely anticipate a grand slam bid with two losers in the opponents' suit. Therefore, a diamond was led and the declarer, after drawing the trumps, discarded his two losing hearts on dummy's club suit. Without South's deceitful strategy even a small slam would have been beyond reach.

Both a sound bidding system and ability to solve the intricacies of distribution are essential to good play, but as Ely Culbertson stated in one of his books: "Technique without bridge psychology is of little value. A player may know everything about bridge technique, but if he is lacking in bridge psychology or knowledge of the personal equation he can not succeed."

Good partnership is indispensable to an enjoyable and successful game. No player is supposed to draw conclusions from the intonation of the partner's voice or from his behavior. But if he knows whether the partner is conservative or inclined to be optimistic and whether he plays the dummy well or indifferently, he should adjust his bids accordingly. This is why an expert usually prefers to pair with a mediocre player whose weaknesses he knows thoroughly, rather than to play with a stranger, even tho the latter might be more skilful.

It is also important to adapt one's bidding and play to the known limitations and idiosyncrasies of the opponents.

Psychology has been working overtime in



bridge since the advent of "psychics." To bid, or not to bid, the suit one has; that is the question. Holding spades A K 4, hearts A J 10 3, diamonds A Q 7 6, clubs 4 3, some players would venture a club bid with the idea of stopping a club lead when finally playing the hand at no-trump. Another much used, and much abused, psychic is a spade or heart bid on a singleton, after the opponent to the right has opened with a no-trump bid. This is intended to prevent a bid in spades or hearts by the other adversary. It can be tried with safety if the bluffer has a good suit with which to rescue himself when doubled. These and similar psychics have now lost their effectiveness among good players.

The hand shown in the diagram is an example of what I might call a "triple cross," as no less than three fake plays were essayed, two of them successfully.

South played the hand at a four-spade contract, which West had doubled. The king of clubs was led and when the dummy was exposed the declarer was resigned to the impending fate of being set one trick, for apparently he was doomed to lose two clubs a spade and a heart. Yet he had no intention of giving up resignedly, and concentrated on misleading the opponents into making a mistake. He dropped the nine of clubs on the king, and when West followed with the queen he played the jack. West now led the queen of diamonds. South took this and the following trick with the ace and king of that suit, and then played a spade, which West won. The West player was now in a dilemma. South, through his false-carding, had created the impression that he had no more clubs, and apparently had no more diamonds either; otherwise he would have ruffed them in the dummy in order to strip both hands of that suit. Following this reasoning West did not dare to play one of the minor suits, as dummy could have trumped, thereby giving the declarer a chance to discard a losing heart. So West thought that he had no option other than to lead a heart, and as there was a possibility of South holding K 10 9 in that suit a fake lead of the jack of hearts, instead of the queen or a small one, was decided upon. South's normal continuation would have been to win with the ace in the dummy, draw the last trump and finesse the ten of hearts, which, if successful, would fulfil the contract. However, he was no mere mechanical player and resorted to psychology. He reasoned that there could be no possible combination of cards in the West hand justifying the jack of hearts lead, unless West held the queen and was trying to deceive the declarer. Having located the queen of hearts, South realized the impossibility of making his contract unless he fought fire with fire. West had betrayed his fear of a heart finesse, which would have been possible only with K 10 9 in the South hand; so why not leave him under the impression that his fears were justified? South won with the king and boldly led the ten of hearts. West refused to cover, in the vain hope that South would not finesse, and South deservedly scored the doubled game contract.

False-carding is one of the major and frequently very successful tricks of the trade. To lead the queen from king-queen or the ace from ace-king at a propitious moment has often proved advantageous. Yet sometimes false-carding acts as a boomerang. This happened a few days ago to one of our 1933 national champions at Crockford's, in the following hand: North, spades A, hearts A 10 9 4 3, diamonds A Q J 10 7, clubs A 9; South, spades K 9 7 5 4, hearts K 7 2, diamonds 4 3, clubs Q J 10.

The holders of this array of high cards wound up with the illogical contract of six no-trump, when six hearts could have been made with the diamond finesse. The difficulties at no-trump were due to the lack of reentries in the South hand. West led a club, East won with the king and returned a club. South tried to reduce the set to a minimum, and played a small heart from the dummy in order to finesse the diamonds. As it happened West held the queen-jack of hearts and East 8 6 5. The above-mentioned champion holding these three small hearts played the eight in order to mislead his opponent as to a possible heart finesse. South played the king and West the queen. The diamond finesse was then tried and won, the ace of hearts dropped the jack, and South now had the seven of hearts as an additional entry into his own hand, which enabled him to finesse the diamonds once more and fulfil his contract. Who could have foreseen that so dire a result would follow the mere playing of the insignificant eight of hearts?

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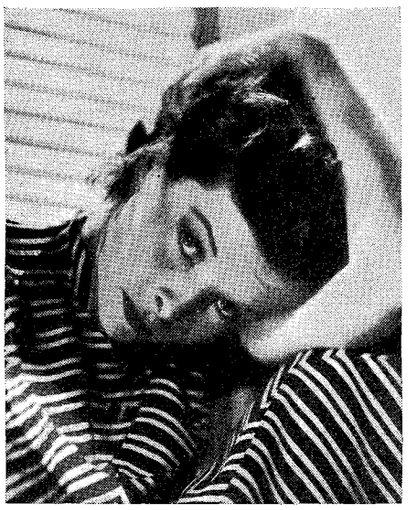
Katharine Hepburn's Rise to Fame

Success of Twenty-Five Year Old Girl, the Season's Most Spectacular Actress, Due Chiefly to Her Own Efforts

By Marguerite Tazelaar

Katharine Hepburn, who is appearing in Jed Harris's production, "The Lake," a play by Dorothy Massingham in conjunction with Murray Macdonald, is perhaps this season's most spectacular actress. An unknown, until her performance in "The Warrior's Husband" telescoped her into brief fame last year, she has since steered her star-hitched wagon so shrewdly that now producers vie for her services, and her name is beginning to attract as much notice at the box-office as Garbo's.



RKO Pictures, Inc.

Katharine Hepburn

This twenty-five year old Connecticut girl seems to have reached her success chiefly through her own efforts, aided by a favorable birth and background. For while she is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn of Hartford, a Bryn Mawr graduate, and the wife of Ludlow Smith, registered socially, these factors have not resulted directly in Katharine Hepburn, the actress.

What is it, then, which makes this red-headed, slender, green-eyed girl stand out from the crowd? Not a mystery or enigmatic quality, for, analyzed, she has neither. She is rather a frank, brusk New Englander. She has personality both on and off stage but not of the glamorously vague type. All of her characters are clear, rather than shy or opaque.

Miss Hepburn possesses, it is apparent by now, real talent. A talent hooked up, however, with keen-edged intelligence, which more than once has got in the way of its owner's best interests. For she says herself she holds a record for being "kicked out" of more shows than any girl on Broadway.

She was all set for the lead in "The Big Pond" when she disagreed with the director after a one-night tryout in Great Neck, which led to her dismissal. After playing five weeks in "Death Takes a Holiday" opposite Philip Merivale, outside New York, she got her notice to quit on the eve of the opening there. After waiting three months for a part in "The Animal Kingdom" and then rehearsing for six days, she found herself out of the show. While she can laugh at these things now, she felt all the bitterness and discouragement of any aspirant along Broadway at the time.

She has acted ever since babyhood, virtually. One of five children, with a back yard, and a ready audience of neighboring pals always at hand, Katie gave them their money's worth. Later her father built her a miniature theater, such were her powers of persuasion, even then. But it was another story when she wanted to jump from Bryn Mawr onto the stage and her parents put their foot down.

Opposition notwithstanding, she knew what she wanted, and so when she heard that Edwin Knopf was organizing a stock company in Baltimore, hied herself forth, and proved good enough for minor parts. But she was told that her voice was bad, and that she talked too fast for audiences to understand her. Willing to listen always to convincing advice, she promptly left for New York where she became the pupil of Frances Robinson-Duff, who taught her to breathe, speak, and walk correctly. She also at this time studied dancing under Mordkin, the great Russian teacher.

By this time her parents had fallen into line with her plans and helped all they could. A trip to Europe followed, and in the fall the serious business of knocking at casting offices began. "The Big Pond" was one of her first ventures. She understudied for Hope Williams in "Holiday," but Miss Williams remained robust to the end of the run, so that all of Miss Hepburn's acting was performed in the wings. Following the "Death Takes a Holiday" incident she got a small walk-on part in the Theater Guild's "A Month in the Country" while understudying Alla Nazimova. After this engagement she went to Europe again, and when she returned spent a few months in the Stockbridge, Massachusetts, summer company. She came back to New York subsequently to play an ingenue part in Jane Cowl's "Art and Mrs. Bottle," but, regrettable as it is to relate, was summarily "thrown out." She was recalled when they couldn't replace her, and played the rôle to the end of the run. Not long afterwards she got the part which "made" her in "The Warrior's Husband."

Success came rapidly on the heels of this engagement. RKO-Radio Pictures signed her for their screen version of "A Bill of Divorcement" in which she had Katherine Cornell's rôle in the stage presentation. "Christopher Strong," "Morning Glory," and "Little Women" have followed, each winning her new laurels.

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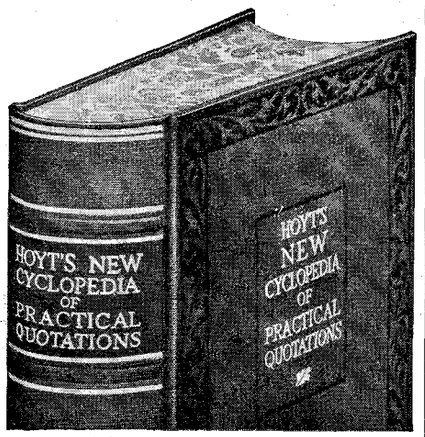

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On the Screen

From time to time, some faint and distant attempt, possibly the result of New York's local pride, is made to produce motion-pictures in the East, which will rival the famed Hollywood product. These hopeful films are manufactured in Astoria, Long Island, in the studio wherein Paramount once endeavored to prove that it could turn out photoplays on one coast as well as on the other. At least twice, however, the distinguished producing organization gave up in something like despair, and now the hungry studio is used for an occasional independent production, offered by some particularly adventurous organization. Even intense Eastern pride, stung by various athletic defeats inflicted by the rivals along the Pacific, must admit that the efforts have been unsuccessful.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Dinner at Eight, The Private Life of Henry VIII, The Patriots (Russian), Quatorze Juillet, Counsellor at Law, *Berkeley Square, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1., *The Prizefighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song.	Que Viva Mexico, Wild Boys of the Road, The Emperor Jones, Penthouse, Another Language, Bombshell, *Too Much Harmony, *The Man Who Dared, *Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

It is difficult to say just why the East has been so lacking in triumphs. The trouble has been attributed in turn to the climate, the distractions of Manhattan night life, the strength of the labor unions and the lack of physical facilities, and it is possible that all of the charges are justifiable. Certainly, it is true that something is wrong. D. W. Griffith's celebrated silent picture, "Orphans of the Storm," was made in the East—in Westchester County, New York, to be exact—and, at least one successful talking film, Ernst Lubitsch's "The Smiling Lieutenant," was produced here, but the other attempts have not been equally happy. Of late, "The Emperor Jones" and the musical film "Take a Chance" emerged as Astoria products, but both of them were disappointing.

Now, Arthur Hopkins, one of the stage's most distinguished producers, presents a picture, which he directed in the Long Island studio. It is called **His Double Life (A)** and it is based on Arnold Bennett's novel, "Buried Alive." The story of a shy artist, who is glad of the opportunity to fade from the public eye, when his dead valet's body is mistaken for his, it is a pleasant enough narrative, but, unfortunately, it is presented in a dawdling, ineffective manner which destroys its ironic possibilities and sets it down among the Eastern defeats. It is, nevertheless, delightfully played by Roland Young and it presents Miss Lillian Gish in a good rôle, which she manages attractively.

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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

Mahatma Gandhi: His Life, Work, and Influence. By Jashwant Rao Chitambar. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company; $2.

It is well to have the case of this world figure restated by one possessing the author's qualifications. Bishop Chitambar is a Christian Hindu, who as pastor, teacher, and college president has acquired an intimate knowledge of India's problem and has familiarized himself with Western ideals and institutions. While evincing a most sympathetic understanding of Gandhi's work, he does not gloss over its insurmountable difficulties; at the end of his volume he is forced to conclude that "Great Britain needs India and India needs Great Britain." As to Gandhi's sincerity the author is positive: "I should like to see these critics themselves undertake a program of this kind and suffer just for the sake of effect, as Mahatma Gandhi has suffered."

Without question Gandhi has created a national consciousness in India such as never existed before. This in a country which comprises one-fifth of the human race, which has nearly seven hundred native States, in many respects sufficient unto themselves, and which is beset by conflicting religions. He has started a national movement which is not likely to die out.

Gandhi's career is traced by the author in great detail. Born into one of the lower Hindu castes, he was betrothed at seven and married at thirteen. As a young man he was sent to study law in England, where he remained three years. Shortly thereafter we find him in South Africa prosecuting a case for a large Indian business house. He won the case and meanwhile was so successful in defending Indian coolies from what he regarded as civil and political injustices that he remained in that country twenty years. He has been criticized for the big annual income he derived from these unfortunates, but it is pointed out that he made their cause his own, being willing to suffer imprisonment in their behalf and establishing on his own property an extensive communal farm.

In India, Gandhi's leadership has not been entirely consistent. At first he was for self-government within the Empire, but he later swung over to absolute independence. And he never seems to have thought things quite through, or, at least, his policies seem not to be clear-cut. Thus, while he professes to work for the best interests of India, his opposition to alcoholic beverages and his insistence upon native spinning of cloth, the author suspects, are merely a part of his plan to embarrass England. In this connection Bishop Chitambar gives a glowing picture of the possibilities for India if only its vast and varied natural resources are developed on modern lines. In his estimation the country could be made economically independent.

Meanwhile, Gandhi's policy of passive resistance has the world by the ears. What can you do with a man who smiles when the law lays him low and expresses a desire to share the conditions of the humblest prisoners; who forgives his enemies; who starves himself in order that he and his followers may be purified? Is he another Christ being persecuted? On this point the author answers an important question. Tho Gandhi greatly admires many aspects of the Christian religion, tho Christ on the Cross is one of his inspirations, tho "Lead, Kindly Light" is a favorite with him, he is not a Christian. He believes that the Hindu religion more fully meets his needs.

It is not possible here to trace the various phases of his conflict with the British Government, the impasses to which it has led and the popular acclaim which it has won. After the recent Round-Table Conference in London he returned to various imprisonments in India. At the moment there is this encouragement: Beginning last August he volunteered to abandon for one year his policy of civil disobedience and to devote himself wholeheartedly to the cause of the "untouchables"—those fifty million people in India who by birth belong to no caste and who hence are supposed to pollute their betters by touch or even by their shadow. The Government feels constrained to keep hands off because it is a religious question. Gandhi, who has adopted an untouchable as his daughter, vows that the lot of these wretches must be alleviated.

Worth Reading

America Faces the Next War. By Frank H. Simonds (New York: Harper; $1). Advice to America by an accomplished student of foreign affairs to stay out of European hostilities.

Letters to a Pagan. By Lafcadio Hearn (Detroit: Robert Bruna Powers; $6). A de luxe edition of hitherto unpublished letters by this talented, exotic American.

Ten Years—Ten Days. Translated from the German of Walther von Hollander by Lillian Wonderley (New York: Macmillan; $2). An unusual and absorbing story of provincial aristocracy in Austria.

Remember When? A Pictorial Record of Yesterday. Edited by M. Thérèse Bonney (New York: Howard McCann; $2). A fairly entertaining graphic review of types and costumes.

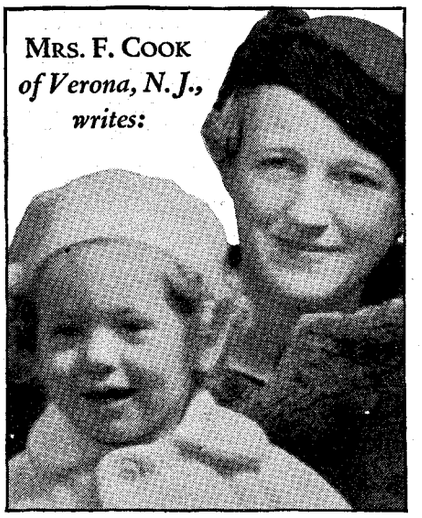
Jonathan Bishop. By Herbert Gorman (New York: Farrar and Rinehart; $2.50). A novel of France during the Franco-Prussian War, not masterful, but interesting.

Ah King. By W. Somerset Maugham (New York: Doubleday, Doran; $2.50). Six tales of the Orient by a skilful writer.

Gas Buggy. By Robert Patterson (New York: Napier and Noyes; $2.50). An account of the origin of the automobile woven into a rather crude novel.

Dickens All the Year Round. Compiled by H. Newton Wethered and Charles Turley (Philadelphia: Lippincott; $2.50). An anthology for every day in the year.

Incredible Land. By Basil Woon (New York: Liveright; $2.50). A jaunty but on the whole accurate guide for trippers in California and neighboring regions.



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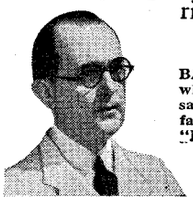

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The Week in Business Summarized

Optimistic Sentiment and Confidence in the President's Power to Curb Unduly Radical Legislation Are Greatly Strengthened By Economic Improvement Which Has Already Been Felt

By Endicott G. Rich

THE business year of 1933 ends to-day. Statistically the level of activity is little changed from that on which business entered the fourth year of the depression, twelve months ago. But statistics take no account of sentiment. Business entered 1933 in timidity and hopelessness. It takes leave of 1933 with the conviction that the depression is ended, that the upturn has begun.

This is the present sentiment in the opinion of a majority of the economic and financial commentators whose views are generally regarded as most interpretative of the business view-point.

It is an attitude which ignores the failure of prices to rise in proportion to the Administration's increasing bids for gold, but notes with approval such increases as have occurred; which refuses to shudder at an increasingly unbalanced budget, but acclaims the new jobs and new orders for raw materials resulting from the Public Works program; and which clings to its faith that a dollar is still a dollar within the confines of the United States, whatever value the foreign exchange experts may fix for it.

It is by no means a universal attitude, but it is sufficiently general to set in motion again the wheels of business progress which had mired last July and, until this month, had seemed too deeply bogged to be released by any but a combined and united effort.

Debate Grows Academic

That effort is still lacking. Opposition to the Administration's program, and especially the monetary phase thereof, is gaining in strength and numbers, but, in the opinion of many, it is losing something of its ability to send shivers up the back of business. It has been taking on, more and more, an academic aspect because of President Roosevelt's refusal to be drawn into a controversy over the practicality of his program.

As a theory, the President declines to discuss his policy. As a practical effort to aid recovery, his severest critics can not prove that it is futile, a fact of which business, having recovered from its first alarm, now seems to be aware.

This phase of the situation appears to be evident to the Economists' National Committee, a group of some of the best-known authorities in the field of money, for the committee is preparing to make clear to the country, through public addresses, that the monetary advice on which Mr. Roosevelt seems to be acting is not representative of opinions held by the great majority of leading monetary authorities in this and other countries.

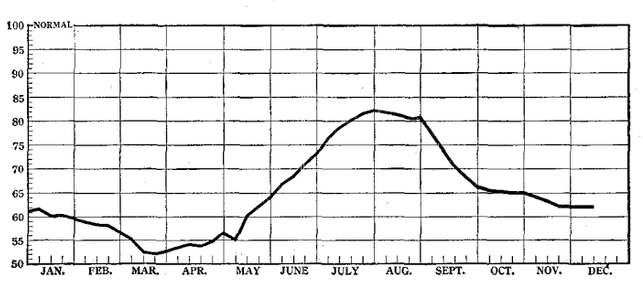
This group includes such men as Professors James W. Angell, Wesley C. Mitchell and H. Parker Willis, of Columbia; David Kinley, of Illinois; E. W. Kemmerer, of Princeton; and Ray B. Westerfield, of Yale.

Dr. Westerfield is also among the fifteen economists of Yale who recently issued a joint statement condemning the economic policies of the Administration and urging a return, as soon as possible, to the free gold standard.

In Washington, the Brookings Institution, independent research school in economics, made public a study by Leo Pasvolsky, author of various financial works, characterizing the gold purchase and dollar depreciation program as "an impediment to recovery and a source of danger to trade and credit."

Mr. Pasvolsky emphasizes the fact that the recovery program contains non-monetary price-raising factors but asserts that, even with the aid of such factors, the rise in the commodity price level shows no correspondence with the rise in the price of gold and adds that "once a desired price level has been obtained, by whatever means, no evidence exists that thenceforth that level can be automatically controlled by altering the price of gold."

Coincidentally, the National Economy League, organized in 1931 "to revive and restore the American principle that our Government shall truly be a government for the benefit of the whole people" and "to secure the elimination of all wasteful and unnecessary government expenditures," petitioned the President and the Congress to bring about a "true balance of the budget at the earliest practicable date" because "the rapidly mounting national debt constitutes a great threat to the credit of the Federal Government."



THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

This graph is a composite of several well-known weekly indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to end of the second week in December

But on the same day Mr. Roosevelt was advised that the country's merchants believed in his recovery program. The National Drygoods Association, reporting the results of a symposium, asserted that retailers in all sections of the country had recorded their faith in the National Recovery Administration. It was the consensus, the President was assured, that his recovery efforts had been gaining ground despite the criticism and uncertainty of recent weeks, and that the outlook for business was considered bright.

The "distinctly more favorable" attitude toward the NRA of the National Association of Manufacturers was noted by Roger W. Babson, who, in venturing the opinion that the NRA was here to stay, at least through the term of Mr. Roosevelt, "and perhaps beyond," asserted:

"Mounting wages, volume, prices, profits and dividends—the very revival which the Administration aims to stimulate—will help 'sell' the idea to the country. This does not deny the importance of the NRA as a self-starter for the economic engine. The boost to employment, pay-rolls and buying power was well timed. It coincided with a natural upward swing. Expanding business will win support and continuance of the NRA. Experiments do not affect fundamental conditions as much as fundamental conditions cause experiments to fail or succeed."

The reassembling of Congress next Wednesday is a disturbing prospect to supporters of the President as well as to his opponents. Its capacity for muddying the waters is recognized by both sides. Carroll Tillman, economist of Boston, announced recently in the Tillman Survey:

"The present levels of business activity are not considerably less than those that prevailed at the lowest point of the 1921 depression and it is a matter of history that this country pulled out of the 1921 depression and entered a cycle of unprecedented prosperity. If that were possible then, it is clearly possible now; and probably without much further government aid. Whether the Congress will see this and halt the piling up of expenditure and debt is a question that can be answered almost certainly in the negative."

Against this view, however, is a widely-held faith in the President's power to check any unduly radical legislation, a power greatly strengthened by the improvement which business is now showing.

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The Year's Record in the Churches

(Continued from page 6)

good and evil, God and the devil; the necessity for some sort of supernatural interference in human affairs if the havoc caused by sin is to be overcome) and, at the same time, a willingness to consider the possible need for social action of a definitely revolutionary kind. The so-called "social gospel" which was so confidently preached a few years ago is, by this growing group, held to be only an anemic reformism, quite unable to cope with the greed and will-to-power of privileged classes. "Moral Man and Immoral Society," by Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary (Scribners), is the book which has given this clearest expression, and which, I venture to predict, will be the longest remembered religious volume of 1933. Tho a very different sort of book, "The Social Gospel and the Christian Cultus," by Charles Clayton Morrison (Harper), takes the same position as to the arrest which has overtaken the "social gospel." The two books together constitute the "religious books of the year."

One exceedingly important effect which this development has had has been on the relation of the churches to the issue of peace. In their revolt against the hideous nature of the World War, and its immediate aftermath, thousands of churchmen announced their adherence to a pacifist position which, to some of our patriots, seemed little short of treason. But it is this same group of "pacifist" ministers which is now most divided as to whether the "social justice" which they demand can be obtained in any fashion other than by knocking the present "haves" over the head in behalf of the "have nots." In other words, does religion require non-participation in international war and participation in class war? Yes, say hundreds of ministers. No, say thousands of others. And still more thousands admit that their minds are far from made up. As the year closes the Fellowship of Reconciliation, hitherto the most prominent religious pacifist organization, is polling its membership on the issue, with every likelihood that a split will follow the announcement of the vote.

Space does not permit me to treat at length the shock administered the Protestant churches at the beginning of 1933 by the publication of the Laymen's Inquiry into foreign missions. This study, financed by Rockefeller money and put into final form by a commission headed by Prof. William E. Hocking, the Harvard philosopher, demanded so many drastic changes in missionary methods that the Protestant missionary boards have been on the defensive ever since.

A full-length study of the churches would also have to take into account the blow to their prestige which many of the evangelical denominations—most importantly the Methodists, the Baptists, and the Disciples—suffered through the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Important anniversaries of the past year have included the Lutheran celebration of the 450th birthday of Martin Luther; the celebration of the first quarter-century of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; and the completion of the magnificent publishing plant of the Christian Science Church as one feature of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of that remarkable experiment in daily journalism, *The Christian Science Monitor*. For the Roman Catholic Church the entire year was made memorable as a "Holy Year" by papal decree, and the Anglo-Catholic wing of the Protestant Episcopal Church held a great celebration in Philadelphia of what was regarded as the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Pusey-Newman movement. Outstanding individuals in American church life during 1933 have been the "radio priest," Father Charles E. Coughlin, and the founder of the Oxford Group evangelistic movement, the Rev. Frank Buchman, altho Dr. Buchman now seems to be making his headquarters in England rather than in the United States.

American church life in 1933 can not be dismissed without a closing reference to the impression made on religious groups of all kinds by the events which have taken place in Germany. The anti-Semitism of the Nazi Government has produced a strong reaction in American church circles; nothing else that Hitler has done has contributed so powerfully to the alienation of American sympathy from the third Reich.

More than that, the issue which has come to a head in Germany between the effort of the Nazis, in the name of a totalitarian State, to control the churches and the demand of three thousand pastors for ecclesiastical autonomy, sounds to many an aroused American churchman like "the rumble of distant drums."

The St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Project

(Continued from page 16)

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History's Big Year in Review

(Continued from page 4)

of the same international picture, bound together by innumerable and not always easily discoverable lines and fitting into the same general background.

It was Adolf Hitler who, in 1933, most completely confounded the prophets. Those whose business it was to scan the face of the heavens thought, at the end of 1932, that the star of Hitler and his National-Socialism had passed its zenith, but the March 5 vote, when it was all in and counted, gave Hitler's National-Socialists an absolute majority in the Prussian Diet and in the Reichstag. The German Republic, therewith, passed into oblivion.

The remaining ten months of the year have been ominously filled with the repercussions of that event. It is Adolf Hitler's ascendency that accounts, in large measure, for the power and the policies of Engelbert Dollfuss, the miniature do-or-die Chancellor of Austria; that has had an influence upon the new foreign policy of the Soviets; that has given heart and some measure of success to those who have opposed the League of Nations, furnished a major setback to the forces of internationalism and gave nationalism and the old balance-of-power diplomacy a place, again, at the center of the world stage.

At the beginning of 1933 the League of Nations was still a bit groggy from the blows which it had received at the hands of the Japanese in Manchuria. But the organization, itself, was still intact. And friends of the League comforted themselves with the thought that such a crisis, if it arose in Europe rather than in the out-of-reach areas of Asia, would find prompt handling. But that comfort has not survived the year. 1934 comes in upon a world in which the League of Nations, itself, has been weakened by the withdrawals of both Japan and Germany and by the increased hostility of Italy; a world in which the League method of international conference has been seriously, if not fatally discredited. And Europe seems bent, to-day, upon a return to the system of secret diplomacy and military alliances which was dominant before the war, and which made that catastrophe inevitable.

Disastrous Year for Conferences

The London Economic Conference, on which the hopes of the world were momentarily fixed, met in the early summer amid an unparalleled fanfare of trumpeting. It ended in a fiasco. The Disarmament Conference, a year ago, still showed some slight signs of life. Those signs were pretty well obliterated by the demands of Germany for the principle of armament equality and her subsequent withdrawal, both from the conference and from the League. A new disarmament conference, called for by the terms of the agreements made at the Washington Conference in 1920, is scheduled for 1935. Unless the present international tendencies are reversed the world, before then, may have a new armament race on its hands. Meanwhile 1933 has been a disastrous year for conferences and for the open and above-board diplomacy they were held to represent.

And now the weight of Russia, in the international scales, is likely to be thrown against the war-makers. Russia, at the opening of 1934, has considerably more weight than she had at the beginning of 1933. Twelve months ago, in the capitalistic Chancellories of the West, she was definitely an outsider-nation, regarded with suspicion if not definite hostility. To-day, however, a rather general international scramble is on for Russia's favor. During 1933 the world, at last, seems to have made up its mind, not only that the Soviets have come to stay but that their presence can not be ignored, and that their friendship is very much worth having.

This discovery has probably been helped along by events in the Far East. There, the Japanese and the Russians are writing the latest, not the last, chapter in the long history of their Asiatic rivalry, a rivalry that involves the future of Siberia, the domination of northern Manchuria and the question of first place in the development of China. Russia, twelve months ago, was following a play-safe policy with the Japanese. The Soviets were not ready for war, and they took great pains, therefore, not to provoke one. Meanwhile, they bent their energies toward getting ready.

This required not only military but, just as important, diplomatic preparation. The result is that the Soviet's diplomats have devoted the past twelve months to the business of making friends. They have been extraordinarily successful. The small States that line Russia's European borders have had their suspicions put at rest. With one accord they have concluded pacts of trade and non-aggression with Moscow. And the Powers in the Kremlin feel that now, for the first time, they can safely turn their backs on Europe, if necessary, and devote their full attention to Japan. This feeling of security has, of course, been immeasurably strengthened by the establishment of relations with the United States.

In Western Europe Russia's affections—thanks to the rise of Adolf Hitler—have been transferred from Germany to France. However, the international influence of the Soviets can be counted upon as one major force on the side of European peace. Russia has no boundaries that she is out to remake. There is no territorial urge in the category of her desires. Every item in the Soviet's program for their country requires peace, a long-time peace, for its fulfilment. She could win nothing from war that could compensate, even in small measure, for what she would inevitably lose.

Germany Must Return

Statesmanship, however, will require more than the good-will of the Russians if 1934 is to bring to a halt the present drift toward international disorder. To halt that drift involves, as the major diplomatic undertaking of the next twelve months, that Germany be brought back into cooperative relationship with the nations of Europe. It is conceivable that international cooperation could go forward without Japan. It is not conceivable that it could go forward without Germany. For Germany is a nation of 65,000,000 people located at the very spot on the map where the world, lacking such cooperation, is most likely to be drawn into conflict.

I do not believe that the reentrance of Germany into the councils of the nations of the West during 1934 is by any means an impossible task. The war spirit, to be sure, is still rife in the country. But there is something reassuring in the persistence with which Adolf Hitler, through the past two months, has appealed directly to the French on behalf of a new understanding between the two peoples. There is further reassurance in the fact that the French people, as distinguished from the fire-breathing newspapers of Paris, appear to be in a mood to support such a rapprochement. It would be an ironical, but none-the-less welcome development, if the war-minded Mr. Hitler were able to accomplish in the relationship between the two nations what his peace-minded predecessors struggled vainly to achieve.

Such a rapprochement is already strongly supported by the British. The British do not like Mr. Hitler, and they are deeply suspicious of the political doctrines on which he has founded his Government. But they do recognize that there can be no settlement in Europe until Hitler returns to the council tables of the settlers; further than that, they admit the justification of some of the demands which he has put forth as a prerequisite for his return. In particular, the British appear to be ready to concede that, lacking substantial disarmament among the other nations, some measure of armament equality must be granted to Germany.

To date, the French have given no indication that they will compromise at this point. In this stand they are strongly supported by the States of the Little Entente: Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, and Roumania. Therefore, the chief problem of European diplomacy, and this means in particular the diplomacy of Italy and Great Britain, is the discovery of a formula which will grant enough to Germany to satisfy Hitler, but not enough to alarm, and thereby continue the opposition of the French and their allies. It is altogether possible that such an agreement may be found not by Mussolini, whose most recent rôle is that of the pacifier of Europe, but by Litvinoff and the Soviets. Russia's intimacy with France might conceivably lead to an understanding which would quiet the fears of the French even in the face of certain major concessions to the Germans.

At any rate, 1934 can not surpass, and is not likely to equal, the international shifts of 1933. And it is altogether possible that the very ominousness of the present situation may lead to peace-making compromises which, in times of less tenseness, could never have been evolved.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Who Are the Unemployed Teachers?

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—We have been given statistics repeatedly purporting to show the enormous number of unemployed teachers, but these figures are very misleading. There are a great many thousand persons who are candidates for teaching positions because they can not get work in their chosen fields. Lawyers, preachers, engineers, business men from many lines and trade, married women who once taught and whose husbands are now making but little, and other types of persons who can in some way meet the minimum requirements for a certificate are listed as unemployed teachers. They should be called unemployed lawyers, business men, etc. They are in the teaching profession but temporarily, and they hope soon to get out. It is doubtful if there would be too many teachers if the temporary makeshifts now "in the profession" could get work of their choice. It is not correct to charge against the teaching profession this great number of persons who use teaching as a last resort.

J. F. MESSENGER,
Dean of the School of Education,
Moscow, Idaho. University of Idaho.

Down East Punkin Pie

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—Ever sence the Lit'ry D'gest printed my re-dic'lous letter 'bout punkin pies, folks from dif'runt parts, pinin an' porin' away for gramma's vittles hev took pen in hand, beggin' for Mary Dodge's receipt for punkin pies.

Now Mary's receipt is the reg'lar State o' Maine punkin pie formula. Like all folks what loves cookin', she adds personality to the ingredients; a pinch more o' cinnamon a dite less somethin' else, makin' all the diff-runce twixt punkin and pumpkin pie.

By the same token here's the true Down East receipt:

First an' foremost, use unsalted butter to your pastry, make the gunnel or border high 'nough for generous fillin', which shrinks re'dic'lous in bakin'. Don't *scrimp* a blessed thing.

Down East Punkin Pie

1½ cups steamed and strained punkin
⅔ cup brown sugar or 3 tablespoons molasses —to give dark color
1 teaspoon cinnamon.
½ teaspoon ginger
½ teaspoon salt
2 eggs—*well beaten*
1½ cups milk, scalded
½ cup cream, at discretion for richness of flavor

Stir in the ingredients in order given above. Don't scrimp the quantity of filling—it shrinks at least ¼ in baking.

Wishing you all success with your punkin pie I thank you for the kindness in asking for the receipt.—Yours respectfully, Gramma.

per G. M. HAUSHALTER.

Wiscasset, Maine.

The Twentieth Amendment

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In the December 9 issue, a reader, Mr. Robert Shillaker, referred to the Child Labor Amendment as the Twentieth Amendment. He expressed hope that it would soon be ratified.

I wish to remind him that the Twentieth Amendment has been ratified. However, the subject matter of this amendment is not child labor, but "Lame Ducks," and the date for the President's inauguration. As he no doubt knows, there is also a Twenty-first Amendment, repealing the Eighteenth.

So it seems that the best that the Child Labor Amendment can hope for is to take its place as the Twenty-second Amendment. But no one should put too much hope in this, for it is dying of inattention and old age.

RICHARD M. ONG.

Kansas City, Mo.

"Lady Liquor Hounds"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Now that prohibition has been repealed can you explain the psychology that prompts the daily press to show pictures of liquor-dispensing places in operation and featuring women drinking more prominently than men?

Before prohibition I was a firm believer that outlawing the liquor traffic would end drunkenness. I admit I was misled and have voted and talked in favor of repeal, believing temperance was the ideal thing.

With the advent of women smoking the newspapers played strongly for the cigarette manufacturers and this, with billboard advertisements, soon popularized the idea among the fair sex until now more women can be seen smoking in public places than men.

Are we now to have a repetition in the liquor question of the same thing that has happened in the smoking habit among our women, aided and abetted by greedy newspapers and backed up by the liquor industry? The whole thing is disgusting and revolting to one who wants women to remain on the high pinnacle intended for them.

If I were a young man I would just as soon trust my affections with a magdalene as with the modern type of restaurant frequenter, cigarette smoking, liquor hound and painted dolls the country abounds in.

F. W. ALLEN.

Erie, Pa.

What Is a "Sea-Drome"?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Hippodrome and velodrome explain themselves, but what the heck is a "sea-drome"?

Is it another choice instance of journalese? We have Muscle Shoals, tho any one with an ounce of brains knows that the rapids derive their name from the bivalves that teem in the Tennessee River. The error is too old, if not respectable, to be corrected; but it stands as an everlasting monument to national ignorance.

Drys is another gross error, for which there is no excuse. I have seen "trys," but only by sports writers, who are the lowest form of literary life, but the most confident makers of new words.

A. J. DRAPER.

San Fernando, Calif.

Nudism, for Health

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—One of your readers, T. M. Middlebrook from East Point, Georgia [who criticized nudists] has probably lived in those days when it was indecent for a woman to show her ankle. How he survived the present-day bathing-suit, which is hardly a step from nudism, is beyond me.

I would like to inform this gentleman that nudism is practised for health, and if we would have more of it, starting in infancy, we would not have any "bow-legged, knock-kneed, spindle-shanked, pot-bellied men and women."

MRS. E. WONKIN.

Pacific Beach, Calif.

The Debate Over Lotteries

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Well, why not a government lottery, as suggested by Mr. Johnson, of Alhambra, California? Aren't we a race of gamblers? For every one who smiles to think that now he can have his drink legally there are, I dare say, two who get a kick out of a dollar or two put down on a long shot. With the Government thinking fondly of the revenue to accrue from the taxes on liquor, why should it refuse an income to be paid cheerfully by those who think they are in right with the Goddess of Chance?

In spite of the postal ban on matters pertaining to lotteries, many and many a thousand of our dollars go to other countries where lotteries are permitted. The recent news is that at least two of the Eastern States are considering a State-operated lottery as a means of revenue.

We're all taxed painfully, regularly and inevitably to provide the necessary funds—let's make it possible for us non-drinkers to do our share and find pleasure in the doing.

Let's agitate it—the income from a lottery will be no more soiled than that from the sale of liquor, and some of us get tired of swapping dollars with the same old gang over the poker table and are afraid to play with strangers.

R. M. REID.

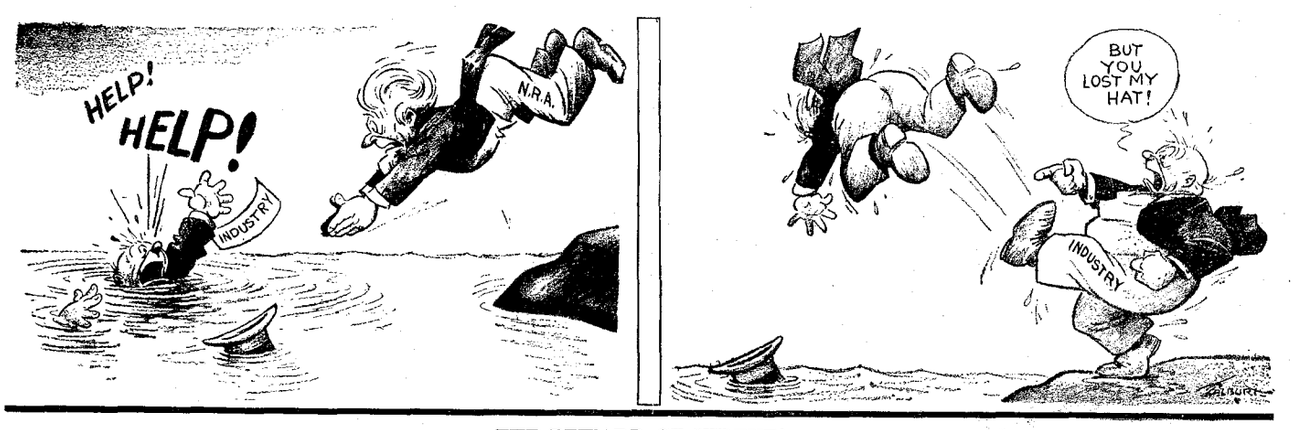
Pt. Townsend, Wash.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Some correspondents state that finance, the churches, and (they might add) the British House of Lords, are interested in lotteries. Was not Nero interested in fiddling while Rome was burning?

The old social order seems to be sinking into ashes—or would it be nearer the mark to say that it is guttering out with a stench that rises to high heaven?

MAURICE TALBOT.

Hollywood, Calif.



THE REWARD OF VIRTUE!

—Talburt in the Washington *Daily News*

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Daughter, Yes; Ducats, Never!—"Mr. Jones," began the timid-looking young man, "er—ah—that is, can—er—I—will you—"

"Why, yes, my boy, you may have her," smiled the girl's father.

The young man gasped.

"What's that? Have whom?" he asked.

"My daughter, of course," replied Jones. "That's what you mean. You want to marry her, don't you?"

"Why, no," said the young man. "I just wanted to know if you could lend me £5."

"Certainly not!" said Jones, sharply. "Why, I hardly know you."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Back to Normal.—NURSE—"I think he's regaining consciousness, doctor; he tried to blow the foam off his medicine."—*Tit-Bits.*

Might Fade Out With Josephine.—During the filming of "Napoleon," some one remarked to Ricardo Cortez that the movie ought to have a happy ending.

"They're giving it one," Ric retorted, "they're letting Napoleon win the battle of Waterloo."—*Boston Transcript.*

Open Season.—Now that it has been definitely decided that the name of the man who hit Huey Long can not be ascertained, no medal can be awarded him. But why not offer a prize for the first man that hits him again?—*Malcolm W. Bingay in the Detroit Free Press.*

Add Radio Antipathies.—

I love the grey of Autumn skies,
The innocence in babies' eyes,
The brilliant Oriole's lilting note,
But crooners always get my goat.
—*Ed Scanlan in the Buffalo News.*

Referred to Jack Curley.—They were rather late in starting for the station and his wife said, "You run ahead, dear, and hold the train."

"Yeh!" he answered sarcastically. "And what particular hold would you like me to use—the head-lock, scissors or half-nelson?"—*Life.*

Digging In.—A defender of the cult, writing to THE LITERARY DIGEST, says the uplift in nudism isn't looking at the other bow-legged, knock-kneed, spindle-shanked and pot-bellied people running around without any clothes on, but doing it yourself. Just offhand, our guess is that after looking at 'em a fellow, just as soon as he could stop laughing enough to move and he realized that he was putting on the same kind of show himself, would make a beeline for the clothes closet and pile on so many duds that nothing but his eyes would be left visible.—*Sam Hill in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

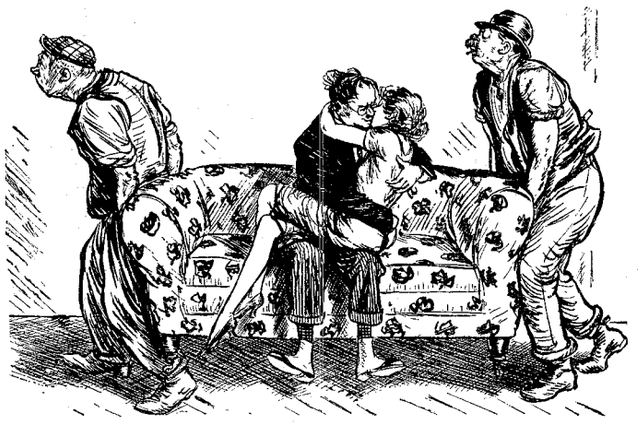
Wham.—A little man was ushered into the witness-box. After the usual preliminaries, the magistrate told him to tell the court what happened.

The man began in rambling narrative and finally ended up with:

"And then my wife hit me on the head with an oak leaf."

"Well, that couldn't have hurt you, surely," said the magistrate.

"Oh, couldn't it?" replied the little man, with feeling. "It was the oak leaf from the center of the dining-room table."—*London Answers.*



Gladys: "I forgot to mention, Mr. Pemberthwaite, there's something owing on this furniture"

—*The Humorist* (London)

Rummaging a Vacuum.—"I think a woman should be willing to go through anything for a man nowadays."

"So do I—but so few of them have anything."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Let Fashion Speak.—But the retail liquor code doesn't specify whether the bartender's mustache shall be waxed or curled.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Good as New.—While a young mother was bathing her baby, a neighbor's little girl came in and watched the process. The child was holding a doll minus an arm and leg and much knocked about generally.

"How long have you had your baby?" she asked the mother.

"Three months."

"My, but you've kept her nice!" exclaimed the little girl.—*Legion Weekly.*

Ride for a Lady.—He had rather liked the look of her, and suggested a run in his car. When they had gone a few miles, the girl said:

"Now, before we drive any farther, I want you to understand that I don't flirt, so don't try to hold my hand or kiss me. Is that quite clear?"

The young man gulped and said, "Yes."

"Now," said the girl, brightly, "since that is settled and done with, where shall we go?"

He murmured: "Home."—*Tit-Bits.*

Don't Forget Your Hat.—THE BORE—"I'm rather good at imitations. I imitate almost any bird you can name."

SHE (stifling a yawn)—"How about a homing pigeon?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Stolen Feasts.—For the past two or three years, D——s F——s has spent virtually all of his time abroad, taking his tripe alone.—*Titusville (Pa.) paper.*

Add Crime Wave.—He overpowered the convict, who had not been distributed evenly, fake when he saw that the ink is now in solitary confinement.—*Dallas paper.*

Criminal Carelessness.—With the comment that the people in cities down-stream from Buffalo are "sinning on a keg of dynamite," Dr. Parran announced a conference.—*Buffalo paper.*

Possibly Bagpipes.—The comic rays, gathered all around the world and consigned to Prof. Robert A. Millikan, came ashore in the form of a complicated instrument.—*San Francisco paper.*

Perils of a Butterfly.—A woman is actually compelled to love in order to feel adjusted to life. She can not fall in and out of love without changing in a way that is bad for wifehood and botherhood.—*Salt Lake City paper.*

Classified Ablutions.—All widows soaped on Garvey Avenue.—*Monterey Park (Cal.) paper.*

Our Inland Ocean.—Governor Rolph of California looking out across the waters can see in Maryland and Missouri the harvest of his indifference to the mob's desire for vengeance.—*Holyoke paper.*

Vicarious Face Lifting.—Q. How can I prevent catching cold after shampooing the hair?

A. Rub the bread board or kitchen table (if wood) with these pieces, allow the wood to dry, then scour with soap and water. The acid makes the wood beautifully white.—*Atlantic City (N. J.) paper.*

Faithful Unto Death.—Voters of Kline Township. On behalf of the Republican party I desire to express sincere appreciation for the loyalty of its voters and workers, regardless of adversities. I shall continue as in the past to serve unscrupulously in the execution of my public duty.—J. J. B——, Chairman Republican party.—*Hazelton (Pa.) paper.*

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